REC- 37 100-425828-60

May 9, 1961

Mr. Martin Sweets
President
The Martin Sweets Company, Inc.
3131 West Market Street
Louisville 12, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Sweets:

Your letter of May 1, 1961, has been received. I appreciate your generous expressions of confidence in my administration of this Bureau.

Your concern about communism is understandable, and your desire to take active measures in opposing it is reassuring. I have always believed that a broad knowledge of the objectives and operations of the communist conspiracy is essential if Americans are to effectively resist its influence. Armed with this understanding, they will be able to detect the communists as they attempt to infiltrate every segment of our American life.

You should find a wide variety of literature on this subject available at your local public library, and you may be interested in my book, "Masters of Deceit," which is a basic text on communism. I am enclosing some material on this subject which may also be of assistance to you.

In connection with your other inquiry, I would like to out that the FBI, as an investigative agency, does not furnish that into or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I hope you will not inferently hat we do or do not have data in our files concerning the tion you mentioned.

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Sincerely yours,

D. Edgar Hooget INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/12/87 BY 10 mar.

See NOTE next page

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chclosures (4) (listed on next page)

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Enclosures:

4-17-61 Internal Security Statement 17th National Convention CP, USA, & 3-60 LEB Introduction Series from "Christianity Today" Expose of Soviet Espionage

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3131 W. Market St., Louisville 12, Kentuck

May 1, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

All America lauds the tremendous job you have done for so many years. Ninety-nine percent of America is behind you in trying to drive the communists out of this country and out of the world.

What is the best thing that a businessman, as president of a company making scientific equipment, can do to aid in this cause? I have just been solicited by the American Security Council and would like to have your comments on this. There are many things one might do. What is the best course of action for spending one's time and money to aid this cause?

Most sincerely,

The MARTIN SWEETS Company, Inc.

Martin Sweets President

MS:mja

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Mr. Conray

Mr. Malone

Mr. Rosen Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter. Mr. W.C.Sullive Tele. Room. Mr. Ingram

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Special Issue, May 1961

WR 61-NSC 1 /

NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF THE

NUCLEAR TEST-BAN NEGOTIATIONS*

I. Conclusions and Recommendations

A review of the two and a half year history of the U.S.-U.K.-USSR nuclear test-ban negotiations leads to the following conclusions:

First, progress in the development of U.S. nuclear weapons technology, defensive as well as offensive, has been brought to a virtual halt. For all practical purposes, U.S. competence in this vital area of national defense remains at the October, 1958, level.

Second, since it is impossible with present techniques to detect underground tests in the lower yield ranges or tests in outer space, it would be dangerous for the U.S. to assume that the Soviet Union may not have made important advances in nuclear weapons technology during this period. These advances could have a crucial effect on the relative power position of the U.S. and the USSR.

Third, the U.S. offer to refrain voluntarily from any underground tests for another 3 years from the date of signature of the test-ban treaty while the three powers carry out an agreed joint research program for seismic improvements and peaceful uses, would, if accepted, only perpetuate the current situation which is clearly prejudicial to the security of the United States.

Fourth, the present prohibition on all U.S. nuclear weapons RECORDED tests amounts to a unilateral, unpoliced moratorium which 12 MAY 29 1961 is not in the national interest.

A study by the National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council.

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Accordingly, the Committee recommends that:

The current test-ban negotiations be discontinued and an orderly program of underground and outer space tests which would not contaminate the earth's atmosphere be started without further delay.

Any future international discussions of a nuclear testban be resumed only as an integral part of a broader arms control negotiation and then only with the clear understanding that the U.S. test program will not be impaired by any moratorium arrangement during the course of the negotiations.

The foregoing recommendations are based upon an analysis of (1) the public record of the test-ban talks to date, (2) those areas of nuclear weapons research which are being denied the U.S. as a result of the voluntary moratorium, and (3) the probable long-range Communist objectives in the test-ban talks.

II. Review of the History of the Test-Ban Talks

The most accurate and concise public record of the nuclear test-ban negotiations was published in the Annual Report to Congress of the Atomic Energy Commission for 1960, dated January 13, 1961. It is attached as an appendix and should be read at this point as an integral part of this paper.

During the course of this protracted negotiation, it is clear that (1) the Soviets have made no positive effort to reach an agreement on terms other than their own, (2) the U.K. has consistently exerted its influence to persuade the U.S. to make additional concessions toward the Soviet position, (3) certain U.S. scientists have provided hasty and inaccurate technical information which has become the basis for a control system which is not capable of detecting important categories of clandestine tests, and (4) throughout the course of the negotiations, national security considerations have been summarily disregarded in the almost frantic effort to secure an agreement with the Soviet Union.

"At the present time, agreement could be speedily reached on all outstanding questions on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union."*
Thus spoke the confident, capable Russian negotiator, Simyon K. Tsarapkin, the head of the Soviet delegation, on March 26, 1961, when asked to comment on the latest series of U.S. concessions put forward by Arthur H. Dean at the start of the current phase of the Geneva test-ban talks. Perhaps

^{*}Washington Post, March 27, 1961

no representative of the USSR understands better than Tsarapkin what he has to gain by these straight-arm tactics.* Experience has taught him that all that is needed to win his objective when negotiating with Americans is firmness and patience. To prove his point he has only to refer to the record: Original U.S. position on number of seismic stations required in the world-wide control system -- 650 to 700,** present position, 180; original U.S. position on number of seismic stations required within the USSR -- 21, present position, 19; original U.S. position on number of on-site inspections required per year*** -- no specified figure, inspections to be determined by scientific criteria, present position, a politically determined quota of 20; original U.S. position on maximum extension of the present unpoliced moratorium while conducting a research and development program to perfect techniques for detecting and identifying underground nuclear explosions below the present "threshold"*** -- 27 months, present position, 36 months; original U.S. position on composition of the Control Commission to be established by the treaty -- 3 Free World Countries, 2 Communist countries, 2 neutral countries, present position, 4 Free World countries, 4 Communist countries, 3 neutral countries.***** These examples of major U.S. concessions -- and there are many others -confirm the Soviet theory that a tough, unyielding position is the best tactic to use with American negotiators.

^{*}An interesting insight into Tsarapkin's training and experience is provided in the following extract from Charles Thayer's book, <u>Diplomat</u>, published by Harpers, 1959.

[&]quot;In 1958 a conference was convened in Geneva to investigate the methods of detecting nuclear explosions. It was billed as a purely scientific exploration from which all political considerations were to be resolutely excluded. When the Soviet delegation stepped from its plane, it was headed by a shaggy-haired little man with an unprepossessing manner and a crooked smile. You could have searched in vain for his name in every register of Soviet scientific institutions. No American scientist had ever read one of his papers or heard him address a scientific gathering, but he was well-known to many American diplomats as one of the Khruschev's toughest negotiators . . . Simyon Tsarapkin, first encountered as diplomatic advisor to General T. Shtikov at the 1946 U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Seoul on Korean independence."

^{**} As expressed at the expert's talks in Geneva, 1958.

^{***}John A. McCone, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, saw a need for as many as 366 inspections per year to check cases when the seismic signal is ambiguous. Dr. Hans A. Bethe suggested a formula permitting up to 300 per year. See page 308, A Forward Strategy for America, by Robert Strausz-Hupe, William R. Kintner and Stefan T. Possony, 1961, Harpers & Bros.

^{*****}A seismic magnitude of 4.75 measured on the Richter scale (equivalent of a 19 kiloton yield in Nevada tuff.)

^{******}The major concession involved here is U.S. acceptance of the long-standing Soviet view that there should be "parity of representation" between the Free World and the Communist Bloc -- this despite the fact that the West has three nuclear powers and the Bloc only one.

On the British side, Macmillan and all members of his government have given the highest priority to getting a nuclear test-ban treaty. Ostensibly, they have sought to play the role of an "honest broker" between the U.S. and the USSR. The true extent of their influence on the State Department, and thereby on U.S. policy, has never been appreciated by the American people. Throughout the more than 280 tripartite meetings in Geneva, they have sought at all costs to keep the negotiations going (thereby extending the moratorium) and to persuade the U.S. to move toward the Soviet position. In so doing, they have not been above putting proposals forward to the Soviet Union without even the courtesy of informing their ally, the U.S., beforehand. A classic example of this was Macmillian's now famous "quota concept". The Prime Minister made this suggestion directly to Mr. Khrushchev during his trip to Moscow in March, 1959, without prior consultation with President Eisenhower. The Soviets seized upon the idea at once and used it to completely undercut the only sound position taken by the U.S. since the talks began. This was the one contained in the Eisenhower letter to Khrushchev of April 13, 1959, which urged that the three powers agree to ban only those tests where existing techniques made detection possible, i.e., atmospheric and underwater. Agreement on cessation of underground and outer-space tests was to follow later when detection and identification became feasible. However lofty the British motives at the time, the net result of the quota concept has been to weaken the ultimate effectiveness of the control aspects of the draft test-ban treaty.*

The role that some of our key scientists have played during these negotiations has been a curious one. Their approach to the key technical elements of the test-ban has been more emotional than scientific. With rare exceptions, their actions appear to reflect a "guilt complex" for having ever created the Frankenstein of nuclear fission. They seem to wish that nuclear weapons could simply disappear, that the clock could be turned back and that the progress of technology could be halted. Whatever their reasons, the fact is they have given inaccurate, hasty and ill-considered advice on vitally important technical questions. Specifically, in the spring of 1958, they informed the Administration that they had developed an inspection system that could record a nuclear explosion larger than two kilotons anywhere in the world. They did this on the basis of haphazard data obtained from one 1.7-kiloton underground shot fired in September, 1957. They put this information before President Eisenhower, knowing that their information was scanty and that they would have an opportunity a few months later to verify their hypotheses during the September, 1958, "Hardtack" series of tests. These tests at Yucca Flats proved them wrong and forced them to admit that it is impossible to distinguish the seismic signature of a nuclear explosion from an earthquake in many cases; that the minimum size underground shot that can be identified readily is five times greater than they had originally estimated; and that it is possible to muffle underground explosions almost completely

^{*}See Chapter 5, Nuclear Policy for War and Peace, Thomas E. Murray, 1960, World Publishing Company.

in large, deep cavities or caves. Notwithstanding this record of undistinguished, almost irresponsible advice, the U.S. scientists still continue to advance theoretical detection systems (such as those involving the use of unmanned "slave stations", or those relying heavily on the psychologically "deterrent effect" of even a few inspection stations in the USSR and China, etc.) as a basis for further concessions to the Soviet position.

The fact that these negotiations have been allowed to continue as long as they have stands as a monument to the make-believe world in which our policy-makers live. Despite arrogant Soviet intransigence, despite repeated warnings from responsible public officials in both the Executive and Legislative branches, and despite the dangers which technological obsolescence in nuclear weapons technology poses to our national security, we still allow ourselves to be led down the garden path toward a non-enforceable treaty. Procedures in our government are such that the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the vital defense aspects of this question have never been made public. However, Mr. Thomas E. Murray, who during the period 1950-57 as Atomic Energy Commissioner had access to the official JCS position, has said, "If the Joint Chiefs of Staff were asked -- and the American people are entitled to pose this question -- whether our test policy is endangering our over-all national defense position, their answer would be yes."*

While the JCS have never been allowed to express their concern publicly, the Atomic Energy Commissioners** as recently as January, 1961, warned the American people in the clearest possible language that continuation of the current unpoliced test-ban could be fatal to the security, not only of the United States, but of the entire Free World. Here are their own words:

This Commission is fully in accord with the national policy of attaining cessation of nuclear weapons tests under a treaty that would establish international controls adequate to assure compliance with its provisions. The Commission, however, also feels a strong sense of responsibility to point out the risks to free world supremacy in nuclear weapons -- and the resultant threat to the free world -- that are implicit in a continued unpoliced moratorium on weapons testing.

Nuclear weapons development is not a static science. Important advances in weapons design are possible -- advances which would have great military significance. They could include improvements in many fields, such as new "battlefield" weapons and improvement

^{*}Thomas E. Murray, "Nuclear Testing & American Security", Orbis, Winter, 1961, Vol. IV, No. 4.

^{**}John S. Graham, Loren K. Olson, Robert E. Wilson, and Chairman John A. McCone.

of the weight-to-yield ratio of a variety of bombs and warheads. Our weapons scientists are convinced that further nuclear testing would achieve major advances in weapons design.

We must not assume that the United States is the only nation which could achieve dramatic advances in nuclear weapons technology. It is technically possible at present to conduct nuclear tests underground in a clandestine manner, with little or no possibility of detection and identification. Methods also could be developed for conducting tests in outer space -- tests that would be extremely difficult to detect and identify. Improved methods of detecting and verifying nuclear explosions, and installation of a control system with provision for an adequate number of inspections of localities where suspicious events have been detected, are necessary if an international agreement is to be adequately monitored.

The military advantages to be gained from clandestine nuclear testing are great, and the probabilities of detecting and identifying clandestine tests are very small. This will be the free world's situation so long as there is an unpoliced de facto moratorium on nuclear weapons testing.

The Commission recognizes that a treaty to refrain from nuclear weapons tests under conditions of adequate control might be a significant step toward better international relations. Such a treaty might well point the way toward agreements and controls in important areas of disarmament. The United States has expressed its willingness to forgo weapons development which could be achieved through testing, if a treaty were attained that provides adequate means of detecting violations. It would be quite another matter, however, to continue indefinately a self-imposed moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons while the means of detecting violations does not exist.

III. Important Areas of Nuclear Weapons Research Denied the U.S. Through A Continuation of the Moratorium

The hearings of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held in April, 1960, made it clear that the so-called "Geneva Control System", which is the basis for the test-ban treaty now being negotiated, will not detect low yield, underground nuclear tests or tests in outer space which might be conducted clandestinely by the Soviets. Regardless of their personal views, either for or against a test-ban, there is today no essential disagreement among scientists on this important point. This being the case, what if the Soviets have taken advantage of the past two and a half years to continue their weapons improvement and test program? What are the possible breakthrough areas in nuclear weapons technology which could significantly alter the present relative power position of the U.S. and the USSR?

First, there is the anti-ballistic missile development. Having reached an effective condition of parity in numbers of nuclear weapons, and being essentially "neck and neck" in operational ICBM delivery vehicles, the side which first develops an anti-ICBM capability will shift the balance of power decisively in its favor. Nuclear tests are necessary to provide essential data on: (1) design improvements which increase the yield-to-weight ratio of the anti-ICBM warhead, (2) the "kill distance" of the defensive warhead, and (3) the effects of extremely high altitude nuclear explosions on ICBM and anti-ICBM components.

Second, there is the need to determine the effect of nuclear near misses on our own missiles in hardened sites.

Third, we must verify the effectiveness of untested U.S. weapons already in stockpile. These include the nuclear warheads for our Polaris, Minuteman and Atlas missiles around which our ICBM system -- the heart of the country's deterrent strength in the years ahead -- is built.

Fourth, our scientists need further to explore the effect of nuclear explosions in outer space on existing weapons systems, communications equipment and early warning systems.*

Fifth, the continuation of an orderly program of test and development inevitably will lead to significant reductions in the present cost of nuclear weapons. The significance of this fact was underlined to American scientists attending the international meeting in Geneva during August, 1958, where the prospects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy were reviewed. At that time a Soviet representative, L. S. Artsimovitch, revealed that through 1952 there had been active research on an unclassified basis in the Soviet Union in techniques of pure fusion reactions.** After 1952, all such research was classified. Our scientists realized that if the principles which he discussed were to be used in military applications, the resulting pure, fission-free weapons would cost anywhere from one-tenth to one one-hundredth of the price of our current fission weapons.

^{*}The "Argus" experiment in 1958 gave us the first inkling of the strategic implications of thermonuclear explosions in outer space.

^{**}See "The Future Development of Nuclear weapons" by Freeman J. Dyson in the April, 1960, issue of Foreign Affairs.

<u>Sixth</u>, the U.S. must keep ahead in general weapons technology, * particularly such far-reaching developments as the neutron bomb.**

IV. Probable Communist Objectives in the Test-Ban Talks

There is little evidence to indicate that the Communists are interested in true disarmament; there is certainly no evidence to show any Communist support for the concept of <u>controlled</u>, <u>verifiable</u> disarmament. Nevertheless, the Soviet representatives clamor for "general and complete disarmament" in the United Nations and go through the motion of negotiating a test-ban at Geneva. What then are their long-range objectives and what do they seek to achieve from their efforts in these two forums?

Given the well-known nature of Communism and the pattern of Communist activities since World War I, it is logical to assume that their probable aim in the field of disarmament is to support a specific, clear-cut political objective. Stated in simplest terms, it is to increase the power of the Soviet Union in relationship to the U.S.

Two main obstacles stand in the way of this objective. To begin with, there is the unquestioned military superiority of the U.S., due primarily to the large numbers and many types of nuclear weapons in our stockpile, coupled with the wide variety and high performance of our delivery systems. Additionally, there is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, behind which looms the prospect of a truly integrated Western Atlantic Community.

^{*&}quot;With continued nuclear testing we could reduce to one-half or one-third the weight of our retaliatory bombs. Lighter bombs can be carried by smaller missiles. Smaller missiles are less expensive. They can be handled by fewer people on smaller and more secure bases. They can be made safer against destruction by shock from an enemy bomb. They can be dispersed and hidden more easily, or better still, they can be made very mobile. If their position can be easily changed every day . . . the aggressor will have a virtually impossible task in finding them. Additional testing will make it certain that a reliable second-strike force can be constructed within our means." Statement by Dr. Edward Teller, as published in the New York Herald Tribune, August 17, 1960.

^{**&}quot;Then there is the matter of the neutron bomb, to which there has already been some reference in the press. Such a bomb can theoretically be produced by tailoring the energy of a fusion explosion so that, instead of heat and blast, its primary product is a burst of neutrons. Such a burst would do negligible physical damage, but it would immediately destroy all life in the target area. It would in short, operate as a kind of death-ray. I have heard that, in the light of present theoretical knowledge, the neutron bomb is no more questionable than the hydrogen bomb was 6 months before it was demonstrated that one could be built." Speech given on floor of the Senate by Senator Thomas J. Dodd, May 12, 1960.

This being the case, it would make sense for the Communists to do their best to inhibit or cripple the United States' ability to use nuclear weapons, if need be, in the defense of the West. Likewise, logic would demand that they should seek by all means at their disposal to destroy the NATO alliance and compel U.S. forces to withdraw from Europe.

As to the first point, it is obvious that Communists consider a cessation of nuclear testing as but the first step toward an increased campaign to outlaw nuclear weapons altogether. Khrushchev himself made this abundantly clear in June, 1958, before the test-ban talks had even started. "After the termination of nuclear weapons tests," he said, "it would be possible to raise the question of the Powers making a solemn undertaking not to use hydrogen and atomic weapons, and henceforth to adopt a decision on the total prohibition of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons"* The Soviets know only too well that a complete cessation of tests will merely serve to shift the pressures of world opinion to the banning of all nuclear weapons and that such a prohibition would be tantamount to the unilateral disarmament of the West.

As to the second point -- the destruction of NATO -- the Soviets probably calculate that the test-ban talks are a most effective means of achieving this end. To begin with, they undoubtedly realized in the summer of 1958 that the Eisenhower administration was moving, albeit slowly, toward a greater degree of nuclear sharing with its NATO allies. The NATO Council had already (December 1956) adopted a nuclear defense strategy and (early in 1958) NATO atomic stockpiles were being established on the European continent.** To sabotage this trend, the Russians moved rapidly to exploit the growing public fears of fallout (which many of our own scientists had encouraged by exaggerating the dangers far beyond the point justified by the technical facts) and by mobilizing this emotional force behind a test ban. They did this so effectively that they were able to separate this particular issue from its proper place as a part of the wider problem of the control of all types of armaments. Thus they were able to focus public attention on those aspects of the spread of nuclear weapons which best served their purpose. Avoiding the obvious fact that the political unreliability of their captive nations*** -- and even of their great ally, Red China -- was such as to make it decidedly against their interests to share nuclear weapons, they ordered their world-wide propaganda machine to sound the alarm against the "Nth Country" danger. By doing this, they were able to exploit to the maximum Britain's traditional fears of a resurgent Germany, gaining thereby the full support and cooperation of America's closest friend and ally. Working through Whitehall and the British press, the Soviets were able, even before the 1960 elections, to convince a number of key intellectuals

^{*}As published in the New York Times, June 29, 1958.

^{**}Communique, Heads of Government Meeting, December 1957, published in the NATO Handbook, 1960.

^{***}i.e., the Warsaw Pact nations.

in the subsequent Democratic administration that they should oppose, by all possible means, the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. The consequences of this very effective preliminary spade work have yet to be made public, but already there are appearing in the press rumors of a revised U.S. strategy on the use of these weapons in the defense of Europe.*

If this journalistic speculation is correct, and if the U.S. is actually considering making a distinction between the composition and armament of our military establishment and that of our NATO allies, our expulsion from Europe is almost a certainty. By using the test-ban negotiations to bring about a reversal of our policy of the orderly and properly safeguarded distribution of nuclear weapons to our European allies, the Communists are giving credence to their long-standing propaganda line that Europeans can only hope to escape nuclear annihilation by refusing to permit any nuclear installations on their soil. Inevitably this denuclearization of Europe will be followed by the logical demand that American troops return home since their very presence requires them to be constantly backed-up by nuclear weapons, whether these weapons are assigned directly to the forward units or held as a distant, but immediately responsive reserve.

A continuation of the test cessation negotiations can only add to the irrational, but growing pressure of public opinion to withhold nuclear weapons from our allies. Hopes that these same pressures will inhibit the Soviet Union from giving these weapons to Communist China ignore the consistent record of the Kremlin planners. These hard-bitten Communists base their decisions on the hard realities of power politics and not on the changing winds of public opinion.

Again, looking at the problem from the point of view of our negotiators in Geneva, we would be in a much stronger position if we dealt openly with the true problem, the diffusion of nuclear weapons, rather than allowing this basic issue to be confused with all the technical folderol associated with the test-ban control system. This would put the test suspension question in its proper perspective and enable the larger issue of sharing of nuclear armaments to be discussed within the framework of "We trust our allies; you don't."

Lt. General Edward M. Almond, USA Retired Admiral Felix B. Stump, USN Retired Admiral Ben Moreell, USN Retired Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN Retired

Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward, USN Retired General A. C. Wedemeyer, USA Retired

Chairman, National Strategy Committee American Security Council

 $[\]star$ Article by Voss and Fryklund, The Evening Star, February 27, 1961.

Weapons Test Negotiations and Related Research*

The United States voluntary suspension of nuclear weapons test continued in 1960. This suspension dates back to October 31, 1958, when negotiations between the United States, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics began at Geneva on a treaty for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons testing.

To put in perspective the United States position on its voluntary suspension of nuclear weapons tests it is necessary to review the history of the test cessation negotiations beginning with the 1958 Conference of Experts at Geneva. This group, comprising representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Canada, Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, met from July 1 to August 21 and concluded that it was technically feasible, within certain limits, to set up a world-wide control system for the detection of violations of a possible agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Following this, President Eisenhower announced on August 22, 1958, that the United States, taking account of the Geneva conclusions, was prepared to proceed promptly to negotiate an agreement with other nations which have tested nuclear weapons for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and the actual establishment of an international control system on the basis of the experts' report. He also announced that, provided the Soviet Union did likewise, the United States would suspend nuclear weapons tests for a period of one year from the beginning of the negotiations.

Representatives of the United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union began negotiations on a test ban treaty on October 31, 1958. As the negotiations proceeded, it became apparent that it would be difficult to reach agreement with the Russians on the establishment of an effective control system to police any test ban treaty. A special United States scientific panel concluded that, on the basis of data which had become available since the 1958 Conference of Experts as a result of the underground nuclear explosions of HARDTACK II — the last series of United States weapons tests held at Nevada Test Site in the fall of 1958 — underground explosions are more difficult to identify than had been previously believed. This information was presented to the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in Geneva in early January 1959. On January 22 the Soviet Union responded by questioning the need to consider any new information which differed from the agreed conclusions of the Conference of Experts.

^{*}From the Annual Report to Congress of the Atomic Energy Commission for 1960, dated January 31, 1961.

In April and May of 1959, President Eisenhower's proposal to ban all nuclear tests in the atmosphere as an initial step in arriving at a safeguarded treaty was rejected by Soviet Premier Khrushchev who insisted that the treaty encompass the testing of nuclear weapons in all environments. However, Mr. Khrushchev did agree in a letter to President Eisenhower dated April 23, 1959, that it should be possible to establish such controls as would guarantee strict observance of the treaty. He also agreed to have the Soviet Union join in an experts meeting on controls for high altitude nuclear detonations. Later the Soviet Union agreed to have their experts re-examine underground detection with the United States and United Kingdom. However, this latter conference which convened in November 1959 concluded with major disagreement between the experts of the Western allies and the experts of the Soviet Union.

In December, 1959, President Eisenhower noted that the negotiations had been in progress for 14 months and that no satisfactory agreement was in sight. He called attention to the fact that prospects for an agreement had been injured by the unwillingness of the politically guided Soviet experts to give serious scientific consideration to the effectiveness of seismic techniques for the detection of underground nuclear explosions. Therefore, he said the voluntary moratorium would end on December 31, 1959, and the United States would consider itself free to resume nuclear weapons testing but would no do so without announcing its intention in advance of any resumption.

In February of 1960, the United States proposed a phased treaty which would immediately end all nuclear weapons tests in environments in which controls could be established. These would include tests in the oceans, those above ground as high as effective controls could be agreed upon, and underground tests above a seismic magnitude of 4.75 (equivalent to a 19 kiloton yield in Nevada tuff). The proposal also called for a research program among the three countries to improve the capability of detecting underground seismic events below a magnitude of 4.75. The United States proposal was rejected immediately by the Soviet Union, but on March 19, 1960, a Russian counter-proposal was made which accepted the threshold figures, provided that the negotiating parties agree not to test below the 4.75 seismic threshold while a joint research program to improve underground detection capabilities was being conducted. The Russians estimated that this research program would take 4 to 5 years. On March 29, 1960, President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan offered to agree to institute a unilateral moratorium of agreed duration, and effective on treaty signature, on tests below the 4.75 seismic threshold, provided that a treaty was signed and that a coordinated program for improving the capability of detection and identification of underground nuclear tests was agreed to and instituted without delay.

The Russians indicated general agreement on May 3, and on May 11 a conference of scientists from the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union met in Geneva to exchange views on the conduct of a coordinated seismic research program. These experts reached what appeared to be a wide area of agreement. On May 27, however, the U.S.S.R. delegate to the test cessation negotiations overruled the views of the U.S.S.R. experts and stated instead that: the Soviet Union continues to recognize the

recommendation or the 1958 Experts Report as being adequate; furthermore, the Russians would not conduct a seismic research program in Russia; and they would not carry out high explosive experiments which their scientific experts had indicated they would perform. In addition, the U.S.S.R. delegate subsequently stated that all aspects of any United States seismic research program, including the interpretation of all data generated, would have to be open to Russian participation, and the devices used would be subject to Soviet internal inspection. Otherwise, the Russians said, they would consider that the United States had resumed nuclear weapons testing and they would do likewise.

The importance of the research program can be illustrated by the following discussion of the problems involved in monitoring a possible agreement on nuclear weapons test cessation. Nuclear weapons tests can be conducted in four environments:

In the <u>atmosphere</u>, with the resultant production of fallout. However, an adequate number of air sampling detection stations and aircraft sampling flights could detect nuclear detonations of any appreciable size. Such a series of stations and flights was recommended by the 1958 Geneva Conference of Experts.

<u>Deep underwater</u>. It is expected that detonations of moderate size carried out deep in the oceans would probably not produce atmospheric fallout in amounts adequate for detection at appreciable distances. Hydroacoustic stations could monitor such underwater signals and radioactivity would be dispersed rapidly in the vast quantities of water which would be evidence that such a test had taken place. However, pinpointing the violator in this case would be difficult.

Detonations above the sensible atmosphere produce little, if any, fallout. Adequate detection methods for such tests do not now exist and, in fact, cannot be proven to be effective without further extensive research and experimentation in this medium.

Underground tests produce no fallout if they are completely contained beneath the earth's surface. This lack of fallout eliminates the one established way in which nuclear detonations might be proven. There is no known way of proving that an underground nuclear explosion has occurred other than by on-site inspection which, in order to achieve the difficult objective of proving a violation, involves extensive drilling operations to obtain a sample of radioactive debris. Current instrumentation if installed in a world-wide control system could provide information on the location of significant seismic events and in some cases identify the event as an earthquake. It cannot identify all seismic events as being natural in origin, nor can it distinguish between nuclear and conventional explosives. Further complicating the picture is the possibility of nuclear detonations being hidden by the decoupling technique, the use of a large underground cavity as the site for a nuclear test in order to reduce, up to perhaps a factor as great as 300, the resulting distant seismic signal.

The Russian negotiators at Geneva have offered to permit only three "on site" inspections per year in their country for all unidentified seismic

events. The United States position is that, in view of the fact that more than 100 locatable seismic events of greater than 4.75 magnitude occur each year in the Soviet Union, 20 percent of these should be eligible for inspection (20 inspections per year). The proposed treaty would cover only events above seismic magnitude 4.75 and there are thousands of seismic events lower than the 4.75 threshold annually in that country.

On the proposed research program to improve capabilities of detecting and identifying underground nuclear events, the Russians have taken the position that no such program is needed and that adequate capability already exists. However, they have demanded the right to participate in the United States program and to inspect both the internal and external construction of any devices which the United States proposes to use in its seismic research program. They have rejected two United States offers to guarantee that no weapons development information would be obtained from any nuclear tests in the seismic research program. One of the two United States proposals rejected by the Soviet Union would permit Russian inspection of United States devices, provided they also contributed devices and allowed United States inspection. Yet, they have threatened to resume nuclear weapons testing if the United States should use any nuclear devices in its seismic research program without their agreement on the safeguards to be employed for assuring no weapons development.

In the United States view, an adequate capability for detecting and identifying underground and outer space nuclear detonations must be developed, if possible. To do this it is necessary to:

- a) Develop improved instrumentation and techniques to detect and identify the nature of seismic events. The improvement necessary can be obtained only by developing and assembling necessary instrumentation and testing its capability through a seismic improvement program which includes both nuclear and chemical detonations.
- b) Develop instrumentation and techniques for the detection of nuclear explosions in space.
- c) Establish an adequate world-wide detection network based on the recommendations of the Geneva Conference of Experts, improved on the basis of data gathered since 1958 and on data which must be obtained from further scientific efforts and experimental research programs.
- d) Obtain agreement on a sufficient number of on-site inspections to be reasonably sure that no clandestine underground testing of nuclear weapons is taking place above an agreed threshold. This agreement must have a reasonable relations to the number of natural seismic events which occur in each country, and the capability of the system.

To improve the capability of detecting and identifying seismic events and detecting detonations in space, the United States has embarked on the VELA program which is aimed at attempting to improve the capability of detecting and identifying nuclear detonations for the purpose of developing an

adequate system capable of monitoring a nuclear test ban treaty. During 1960, the Commission participated with other Federal agencies in this program.

Project VELA is under the direction of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Department of Defense. It grew out of recommendations by the Berkner Panel on Seismic Improvement -- a panel of scientists competent to advise in this field which was appointed by the President's Advisor on Science and Technology and chaired by Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, president of Associated Universities. Its recommendations were made known to the Geneva negotiators on June 12, 1959.

On May 7, 1960, President Eisenhower approved a major expansion of the research and development directed toward seeking an improved capability to detect and identify underground nuclear explosions. He announced that \$10 million was funded for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1960, and that an estimated \$66 million was contemplated for fiscal 1961. Participating in the program are the Commission, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Interior, universities and private organizations.

The VELA program has three parts:

VELA-UNIFORM -- to increase the level of basic research in seismology; procurement of instrumentation for a world-wide seismic research program; development of improved seismic instruments; construction and operation of prototype seismic detection stations; and an experimental program of underground nuclear and high explosive detonations to provide signals for the experimental research.

The Commission in a program related to project VELA conducted successfully a series of non-nuclear high explosive experiments between December of 1959 and March of 1960 in the Carey Salt Mine near Winnfield, La. The purpose of these experiments was to measure seismic effects resulting from these explosions and to verify the theory of decoupling, that is, the use of a large underground cavity as a site for an explosion to reduce the seismic signals generated. These experiments proved that decoupling is possible and that the seismic signals are reduced markedly if a detonation occurs in a sufficiently large hold. Unexpectedly, these experiments also proved that lesser, but significant, factors of decoupling also occur in holes which are smaller than the size predicted as adequate by the theory.

Laboratory study and investigation have been carried out by the AEC on various phases of the seismic research program. In addition, bids have been asked for exploratory drilling in a Mississippi salt dome to determine if it is suitable for use as a possible site for nuclear detonations as part of the seismic research program. The Commission also is preparing sites at its Nevada Test Site for detonations in this program. VELA program plans call for 11-12 high explosive and about 11-13 nuclear detonations. Final schedules have not yet been established.

v Appendix VELA-SIERRA -- to develop ground-based instruments for possible detection of nuclear explosions in near space.

In this program, the Commission's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory has developed and is testing an experimental air fluorescence detection station and is having developed an experimental direct optical detection station to examine reactions to natural phenomena in the upper atmosphere and near space.

VELA-HOTEL -- to develop satellite-based instruments and systems to detect nuclear explosions in space.

In this program, Los Alamos and Sandia Laboratory, which is operated for the Commission by Sandia Corp., a subsidiary of Western Electric Co., Inc., have carried out research and development on nuclear detection instrumentation for possible inclusion in satellites, and Lawrence Radiation Laboratory is engaged in some space background measurements under this program.

The Seismic Improvement Program is being carried out solely for the purpose of increasing our basic knowledge of seismology and for development of instrumentation and techniques necessary for improving the monitoring capabilities of a control system. The Seismic Improvement Program is not part of PLOWSHARE, the program to develop nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes.

End of Appendix

The foregoing was prepared by the National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council. See page 10 for the signers of this report.

LOYD WRIGHT

Chairman, National Strategy Committee

The ASC Washington Report is prepared semi-monthly by the Washington Bureau of the American Security Council. It reports on national and international developments affecting the nation's security.

Printed and mailed in Chicago for fastest delivery nationwide -

ASC Washington Report 729 15th St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

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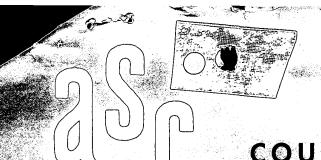
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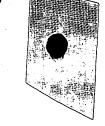
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COUNCIL NOTES

Mr. Belmont Mr. Callahan. Mr. Conrad. DeLoach Mr. Evans. Mr. Malone. Mr. Rosen. Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter Mr. W.C.Sullivan Tele. Room.

Mr. Ingram Miss Gandy.

Telson

May 12, 1961

THE GREATEST IMMEDIATE THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

In selecting the subject for its first report, the ASC National Strategy Committee decided that the continuation of the unilateral unpoliced nuclear test-ban was the greatest immediate threat to national security.

The attached press release summarizes the report. There is even hotter material in the report itself.

If you agree with the committee's recommendations, please do the following, today:

- I. Wire, call or write the following, urge that they read the report and take a position on this issue: REC
 - a. President Kennedy
 - b. Chet Holifield (Representative, California), chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, U.S. Congress
 - c. Your Congressman and Senators

(The report has gone to President Kennedy and every member of Congress.)

- II. Urge your local paper to carry this release on Tuesday, May 16. Urge the editor to also write an editorial on this issue.
- III. Urge your friends and employees to take a position on this. They, too, should make their position known in every way.

By working together with the heads of over 2500 other ASC member companies, you can be effective on this issue!

John M. Fisher PresidentREC- 64

NOT RECORDED

12 MAY 29 1961

The press release and extra copy of the Washington Report are for your local press. Please use them - and give us copies of the press coverage.

MERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

205 West Monroe Street • Chicago 6, Illinois

58 JUN 5

THE AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL 205 West Monroe Street Chicago 6, Illinois

Contact: John M. Fisher - Chicago - AN 3-2784

Loyd Wright - Los Angeles - MA 6-1291

Admiral Chester C. Ward - Washington - JA 4-2264

FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, May 16, 1961

TOP-LEVEL CIVILIAN COMMITTEE URGES PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO STOP GENEVA TEST-BAN NEGOTIATIONS, RESUME ATOMIC UNDERGROUND TESTS

CHICAGO -- The top-level civilian National Strategy Committee today released its first recommendations to President Kennedy urging that atomic test-ban negotiations at Geneva be discontinued and that underground nuclear tests be resumed immediately.

The recommendations came from a special 16-page report authored by committee members and sent to the President by committee chairman,

Loyd Wright, previously chairman of the bipartisan Commission on Government

Security formed by Congress, and past president of the American Bar Association.

Wright said the recommendations were the first of "many" the committee would send to the White House, Congress and the public on key issues of national security.

He said the National Strategy Committee was formed recently by The

American Security Council of Chicago to prepare detailed studies and recommendations on key issues of vital interest to the U.S. and all Americans.

Wright said the next report will deal with the dangers of admitting

Red China to the United Nations and will be ready in a few weeks.

He listed the following distinguished Americans as members of his National Stratery Committee

committee:

Almond, USA (Ret.); former Chief of Staff Lt. General Edward M. of the VI Army Corps; and former Commandant of the Army War College.

Admiral Ben Moreell, USN (Ret.); former chairman of the board, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company; and now chairman, Americans for Constitutional Action.

Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN (Ret.); former Chief of Naval Operations; and chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (1953-57).

Admiral Felix B. Stump, USN (Ret.); former Commander in Chief, Pacific; and now vice chairman, Freedoms Foundation.

Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward, USN (Ret.); former Judge Advocate General of the Navy; and former professor of international law at George Washington University.

General A. C./Wedemeyer, USA (Ret.); former Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army; and former Commanding General, Sixth Army.

First Report Summarized

Wright said the committee arrived at several conclusions after studying two-and-a-half years of proceedings and results of the test-ban negotiations:

- 1- The Soviets aren't interested in negotiating. The only agreements they've made have been made on their own terms. They've deliberately prolonged the conference because we agreed to suspend our tests as long as the negotiations were in progress.
- 2- The United Kingdom hasn't been too effective because they've continually been after us to make additional concessions toward Soviet positions.
- 3- Some American scientists haven't been too effective as far as the negotiations are concerned. They've given negotiators inaccurate, hasty and ill-considered advice. For example, they said they had developed a control system to detect any nuclear explosion over two kilatons being made by foreign powers. Tests have proven this isn't so.

4- On the home front, national security considerations have, for the most part, been disregarded in the almost "frantic" effort to secure an agreement with the Soviet Union . . . on their terms.

Survival at Stake

Because of these developments, the committee said, four definite conditions now exist which directly relate to our survival and which lead us to make the recommendations we've made:

- 1- Progress in the development of U.S. nuclear weapons technology, defensive as well as offensive, has been brought to a virtual halt. For all practical purposes, U.S. competence in this vital area of national defense remains at the October, 1958, level.
- 2- Since it is impossible with present techniques to detect underground tests in the lower yield ranges or tests in outer space, it would be dangerous for the U.S. to assume that the Soviet Union may not have made important advances in nuclear weapons technology during this period. These advances could have a crucial effect on the relative power position of the U.S. and the USSR.
- 3- The U.S. offer to refrain voluntarily from any underground tests for another 3 years from the date of signature of the test-ban treaty while the three powers carry out an agreed joint research program for seismic improvements and peaceful uses, would, if accepted, only perpetuate the current situation which is clearly prejudicial to the security of the United States.
- 4- The present prohibition on all U.S. nuclear weapons tests amounts to a unilateral, unpoliced moratorium which is not in the national interest.

Thus, we recommend:

1- The current test-ban negotiations be discontinued and an orderly program of underground and outer space tests which would not contaminate the earth's atmosphere be started without further delay.

2- Any future international discussions of a nuclear test-ban be resumed only as an integral part of a broader arms control negotiation and then only with the clear understanding that the U.S. test program will not be impaired by any moratorium arrangement during the course of the negotiations.

Purpose of Committee, Council

When asked about the committee and its sponsor, The American Security Council, Wright said that outside the government there wasn't a group of men better qualified to review national security matters . . . and make considered recommendations on the subjects.

"These men have spent their careers in the service of their country, and their background and training has not only exposed them to the full spectrum of international Communism, but has provided them with intimate knowledge of the organization, capabilities and limitations of our national defense establishment."

Wright said The American Security Council, in forming and sponsoring the committee, believes that the committee's recommendations will be of utmost value if "usefully applied in helping support President Kennedy and a goal of victory."

The Council, a bipartisan not-for-profit association, consists of over 2,500 member organizations including every type of business, newspapers, universities, and other institutions throughout the U.S. Its primary service is gathering, correlating, and disseminating factual information about Communist strategy and tactics to members and a variety of organizations and individuals.

+ + + +

May 26, 1961

Mr. J. Allen Baird Post Office Box 5086 Abilene, Texas

Dear Mr. Baird:

Your letter of May 18 has been received, and the interest prompting your communication is appreciated.

While I would like to be of service to you in connection with the matter about which you inquired, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and does not furnish evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. The American Security Council, however, has not been the subject of an investigation by this Bureau, but this should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance by the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

MAT 含度 19k COMMUNICATE.

ALL/INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREUNIS, UNCLASSIFIED'

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: No information could be located in Bufiles identifiable with the correspondent. The American Security Council is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on sub-

versive activities for its members. Information developed is made available for a fee to member companies and other organizations or individuals deemed to be qualified by ASC. The president and vice president are former SAs of the Bureau. The ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau Agent. (100-425828). Similar replies have been utilized in

response to inquiries concerning this group in the past.

JCF:cah 🕼

Tolson Parsons Belmont Callahar

DeLoach

MRS BAIRD BAKERIES, IN C

ABILENE FORT WORTH HOUSTON LUBBOCK



P. O. BOX 5086

ABILENE, TEXAS

May 18, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Could you give me any information on the American Security Council I am interested in supporting any organization that is dedicated to fighting Communism and maintaining our free enterprise system.

Any comments would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

aller Bird

J. Allen Baird

JAB/gs

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9 MAY 31 1961 8 @ MAY 31 1961

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STAYS FRESH LONGER

Mr. Joseph Yonan Wayne Electric Company 3162-66 Elston Avenue Chicago 18, Illinois

Dear Mr. Yonan:

Your letter of June 1, 1961, with enclosures, has been received.

The FBI, as an investigative agency of the Federal Government, does not furnish evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. The American Security Council, however, has not been the subject of an investigation by this Bureau, but this should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance by the FBI.

I am enclosing some material on the subject of communism which may be of interest to you.

MAILED 30 COMM.F31

Sincerely yours, 9. Edgar Hoover

> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINE HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

June 8, 1961

En	cl	08	ur	es	(3)	

Introduction 3-60 LEB & 17th Natl Convention CP, USA Director's Statement 4-17-61 Re Internal Security

Communism: The Bitter Enemy of Religion

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information concerning correspondent. He enclosed a membership form for the American Security Council, as well as a copy of a letter he had received from Bennett Archambault concerning the advantages of joining this organization. (see next page)

MAL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT CJH:pak (3)

N. Tolson

Belmont

Моћг Callahan Conrad DeLoach Evans Malone

Rosen . Sullivan

Tele. Roof Ingram Gandy

Letter to Mr. Joseph Yonan:

6 - 7 - 61

NOTE continued:

Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding Bennett Archambault and we have had no prior correspondence with him. The American Security Council is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. Information developed is made available for a fee to member companies and other organizations or individuals deemed to be qualified by ASC. The president and vice president are former Special Agents of the Bureau. The ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau Agent. (100-425828)

WAYNE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Sales and Service Mall TOOLS Remington

3162-66 ELSTON AVENUE

CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS

June 1, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Please advise if you have any record of this organization. Do they have a good rating, etc. Enclosed are two copies of this organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED muchic

> JY:rh Enclosure

Sincerely,

MAYNE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Joseph Yonan

REC- 66 100-42582

9 JUN 9 1961

VENCLOSURE

STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION CHICAGO 14

BENNETT ARCHAMBAULT CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND PRESIDENT

May 31, 1961

Mr. Joseph Yonan Wayne Electric Company 3126 North Elston Avenue Chicago 18, Illinois

Dear Mr. Yonan:

In his May 22 letter, General Wood invited you to join the American Security Council. I would like to emphasize the importance of your early affirmative decision.

The average citizen now realizes that we are no longer fighting only for our grandchildren's freedom. We are now fighting for our own freedom also. This realization has brought a tremendous upsurge of public interest and concern. A multitude of small anti-Communist groups are springing up across the country. Established groups are placing more emphasis on the Communist threat to our national security. Dozens of these groups have asked the Council, as the largest organization of its type, for assistance and guidance.

The ASC membership growth has made it possible to begin to assist these anti-Communist groups. The Council has employed a Director of Education and a Field Director for this purpose. This assistance to new and to established organizations will be expanded as fast as further membership growth permits. The Council's work with students and other educational activities will also be expanded.

Will you help the American Security Council rise to this opportunity? Please complete the enclosed membership form now and return it to me.

BA/cb Enc.

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106-425828-57

Cordially,

Denne lie ham he

ENCLOSURE

June 14, 1961 -425828 **b**6 Houston 6, Texas Dear Your letter of June 7, 1961, with enclosures, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is indeed to appreciated. The FBI, as an investigative agency, does not furnish 2 comments or evaluations concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I can advise you, however, that the organization you mentioned has not been the subject of investigation by this Bureau, but this should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance by the FBI. I am returning your envelope together with the material you enclosed. Sincerely yours, MAILED 25 JUN1 41961 J. Edgar Hoover COMM-FBI Enclosures (5) r by , y $R_{\rm L}$ NOTE: Builes contain no information concerning correspondent. The Tolson Belmont American Security Council is an organization financed and operated by private Mohr. Callahan industry as a national research and information center on subversive Conrad activities for its members. Information developed is made available for a fee Del.oach Evans to member companies and other organizations or individuals deemed to be Malone qualified by ASC. The president and vice president are former Special Agents Rosen Sullivan of the Bureau. The ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel Tavel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly CJH:pak (3) (see next page) TELETYPE UNIT

6 - 14 - 61Letter to NOTE continued: headed by a former Bureau Agent. Correspondent enclosed the following forms of the American Security Council, together with letters recommending his membership with this group: dated 916-60 from Robert W. Galvin, President (1) Letter to Motorola Inc.; leaflet and membership form of the ASC. (2) Membership form for ASC. (3) Letters 9-26-60 and 5-22-61 from Avenue, Chicago 7, Illinois; reply envelope addressed to Chicago Board of Trade; membership form of the ASC. from Bennett Archambault, (4) Letter dated 5-31-61 td Stewart-Warner Corporation, Chicago 14, Illinois; leaflet and membership form

(5) Correspondent's stamped reply envelope.

from ASC.

All of this material is being returned with our outgoing.

Houston, Texas, June 7, 1961.

Federal Board of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

To Whom It May Concern.

I am enclosing herewith a series of letters and other material, dating from September 16, 1960, through May 31, 1961, inviting me to become a member of the American Security Council.

There are so many plans, councils and societies, that a person becomes confused as to which, if any, are worthy of support. As I am not much of a 'joiner upper' until I know, or think I know all the facts, I would appreciate it very much if your office would check over this correspondence and advise at your earliest convenience regarding the operations of this organization and if you consider it worthy of support.

Please return all papers with your reply, using the enclosed self addressed and stamped envelope.

Sincerely.		

b6 b7C

Houston 6, Texas.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/12/88 BY Spimachte

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❷ JUN 15 1961

CORRESPONDED

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 14, 1961

FROM

M./A.)

SUBJECT

DISTRIBUTION OF BUREAU PAMPHLETS AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

By letter of July 20, 1960, John M. Fisher, President of the above-mentioned group, requested that the Bureau send him approximately 900 copies of each Bureau release. He stated that the membership of the Council exceeded 900 companies and include such prominent concerns as U. S. Steel, General Electric, etc.

Our files contain no significant derogatory information regarding the Council, though we have received numerous inquiries concerning its function. It is financed and operated by private industry as a national research/information center on subversive activities. Most of its officials are former Bureau Agents.

It was recommended and approved that publications be furnished Fisher and he was told by letter of August 3, 1960, that approximately 925 copies of articles and reprints concerning FBI activities would be furnished in the future.

Later, by letter of August 12, 1960, Fisher indicated that his organization could use 2,000 copies of the Director's speeches and articles. He was told on August 18, 1960, that the 2,000 copies of reprint material would be sent him.

In view of our curtailing bulk mailing of material in recent months the question arises as to whether we should continue to furnish Fisher 2,000 copies of each item which we send to the Special Correspondents' List. It does take considerable paper and represents some expense but I feel that it is an excellent means for distributing our pamphlets and getting across the Director's message on current items of interest to law enforcement and the citizens of the nation.

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Memorandum Jones to DeLoach

RECOMMENDATION:

That we continue to send Fisher 2,000 copies of each item sent to those on the Special Correspondents' List. There is attached a requisition forwarding to him 2,000 copies of our press release on fiscal year statistics which has just been distributed to the Special Correspondents' List.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

washington 25, d. c. July 12, 1961

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy announced today that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has furnished him information on FBI accomplishments for the 1961 fiscal year reflecting new all-time highs in many phases of FBI operations during the year ending June 30, 1961.

Mr. Hoover revealed that fines, savings and recoveries in FBI-investigated cases during this period reached a new peak of \$167,654,622, a figure which represents a return of \$1.34 for every dollar appropriated for the FBI. For the sixth successive year a new record was set with the location of 18,410 stolen motor vehicles in FBI cases, a jump of 980 automobiles over the year before.

During the 1961 fiscal year, 9,935 FBI fugitives were located, an increase of over 4 per cent above the preceding 12 months.

Included in this number were 21 members of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, the second highest total since the program's inception a little over eleven years ago. During this period, 1,418 criminals who had fled across state lines in violation of the Fugitive Felon Act were located.

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Mr. Hoover said that 12, 390 convictions were returned in cases investigated by the FBI. This is the largest number of convictions for any peacetime fiscal year and represents 96.6 per cent of persons brought to trial in FBI cases. Mr. Hoover also noted that 93.2 per cent of these convictions resulted from guilty pleas. As a result of these convictions, 35,346 years of actual, suspended and probationary sentences were meted out. In addition, one death sentence and eight life sentences were imposed.

As in the past, the FBI continued its policy of making its cost-free cooperative services available to Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. With the graduation of the 67th Session of the FBI National Academy in June, 1961, over 4,000 men now have completed this 12-week course of specialized instruction. During the past year, the FBI assisted, upon request, in 3,464 local police training schools which were attended by over 88,000 law enforcement officers. The FBI Laboratory achieved new highs with the receipt of 40,662 requests for assistance involving 224, 183 scientific examinations of 186,378 specimens of evidence.

During the year, substantially every American law enforcement agency continued to submit fingerprint cards to the FBI.

These cards were received at the rate of slightly over 21,000 a day; and

on June 30, 1961, the total number of fingerprint cards on file with the FBI reached the mammoth figure of 159, 788, 500.

The fiscal year 1961 also saw a continuing, vigorous investigation by the FBI of those elements endangering America's internal security. Based on information obtained by the FBI through such investigations, the Department of State has been enabled to take action against Soviet-bloc officials who have engaged in activities beyond the scope of their official assignments in the United States; and the Department of Justice has been enabled to institute prosecution against persons engaged in espionage activities.

REC- 84 100-425877-60

August 28, 1961

Mr. O. A. Peters District Superintendent Garden Grove Elementary School District 11362 East Stanford Garden Grove, California

Dear Mr. Peters:

Your letter was received August 24, 1961.

Although I would like to be of service. the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. May I add that the American Security Council is not a United States Government agency, and I, as a matter of policy, am unable to comment concerning your other inquiries. I hope you will understand my position in this matter and will not infer that the FBI either does or does not have information in its files pertaining to your inquiries.

I have enclosed some material about communism you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover Director

	Enclosures	12
	Enclosures	(J

What You Can Do To Fight Communism Communist Illusion & Democratic Reality

Christianity Today Series (SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

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RA.

Tolson Belmont. Mohr

Callahan Contad

DeLoach. Evans Malone

Rosen Sullivan Tavel

Trotter Tele. Room

Mr. O. A. Peters

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. The O. A. Peters Intermediate School, Garden Grove, California, apparently bearing the name of correspondent was a subject of a Bombing Matters case during April, 1960 when a bomb threat was received at the school. The American Security Council is an organization financed and operated by private industries as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. Information developed and made available for a fee to the members. The President and Vice President of this organization are former Special Agents of this Bureau.

Gardei Grove Elementary School District

11362 E. Stanford

O. A. Peters, District Superintendent Garden Grove, California

JE 4-4100

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This school district has been solicited by a representative of the American Security Council, an organization whose name occasionally appears in the news but about which we are quite uninformed. The solicitation was toward the end that the district use the ASC's facilities for screening employees for loyalty and other past activities not desirable in school-connected personnel. The ASC also offers a continuing information service designed to apprise subscribers of state and national activities of a subversive or lessthan-patriotic nature.

This leads us to our inquiry to you and others in a position to advise. May the leadership of this local school district presume that it is properly and adequately protected from infiltration by undesirable persons through present laws and constituted law enforcement agencies? Or should there be considered other sources of protection, such as the American Security Council?

This inquiry also is directed to the U.S. Commissioner of Education, the Attorney General of the State of California and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Department of Education, Sacramento, California. SAI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Sincerely,

O. A. Peters

District Superintendent

OAP/FFA:sr

REC- 84

100-425828-60

AUG 30 1961

September 15, 1961

REC- 62

100 4250230-10

Mr. Richard V. Jackson Attorney at Law 811 South Brookhurst Street Anaheim, California

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Your letter of September 12, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subjects of your inquiries.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

L Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover Director

MAILED 30

TolsonBelmont	Auctesubes (5)	11 31
Mohr Callahan	What You Can Do To Fight Communism	,
Contad	4-17-61 Paternal Security Statement	1
Evans Malone	4-17-61 Internal Security Statement Communist Internal & Democratic Realis	ty //
Rosen	"Christianity Today" Series	ALL INFO
Tavel	One Nation's Response to Communism	HEREIN
Trotter Tele. Room	SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE	DATE 7
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EFT:js* (3)

Mr. Richard V. Jackson

*

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. With regard to Dr. Schwarz, Sullivan to Belmont memo of 9-22-60 indicates that when a representative of the Bureau spoke before the Dallas Freedom Forum in September (which sponsored a school on communism at that time directed by Dr. Schwarz) the Agent commented that Schwarz made several "pitches" for articles and book he had written on communism and his publications were displayed. Neither he nor the CACC has been investigated by the Bureau. The Bureau has been recently discouraging requests for publications from persons who are under the influence of Dr. Schwarz since he obviously is capitalizing on our reprint material. (100-402036)

The American Security Council is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. Information developed is made available for a*fee to member companies and other organizations or individuals deemed to be qualified by ASC. The president and vice president are former Special Agents of the Bureau. The ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau Agent. (100-425828)

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RICHARD V. JACKSON WAL TA YEARSTTA SH SOUTH BROOKHURST STREET ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA PROSPECT 2-8922

September 12, 1961

J. Edgar Hoover Director Bureau of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in regards to the recent Anti-Communism Rally, held in Los Angeles and the subsequent article in Life Magazine regarding same.

I am considering taking active part in the program of the American Security Council, which seems to have the same format as the Anti-Communism Rally of Dr. Schwarz. Because of the article appearing in Life recently, the question has arisen in the minds of many as to the integrity of Dr. Schwarz and the American Security Council.

Do you have any information which would indicate that these groups are anything other than patriotic American, devoted to the best interests of our country?

Do you feel their recommendations and plans are for the best interests of the country?

Many people would take more active interest if it were not for the doubt cast by Life's article. I would appreciate an immediate reply.

Very truly yours,

Richard V. Jackson

RVJ:mp

REC- 62 October 24, 1961 AIRMAIL Mr. George Allen Manager Radio Station KWIZ 105 East Fifth Street Santa Ana, California Dear Mr. Allen: I have received your letter of October 18 and it was certainly thoughtful of you to write. I deeply appreciate your Interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit," and in response to your request, you may feel free to quote from it in the manner you indicated. While I would like to be of service to you in connection with the group about which you inquired, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and does not furnish evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. For your information, the American Security Council has not been investigated by this Bureau; however, this should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance by the FBI. It is reassuring to hear from citizens who demonstrate an awareness of the evils of communism and who desire to combat this threat to our freedoms. In view of your concern, enclosed is some material on the general subject of communism which may be of interest to you. Sincerely yours. Enelosures (os Angeles - Enclosure A. Jones - Enclosure (SEE NOTE & ENCLOSURES NEXT PAGE)

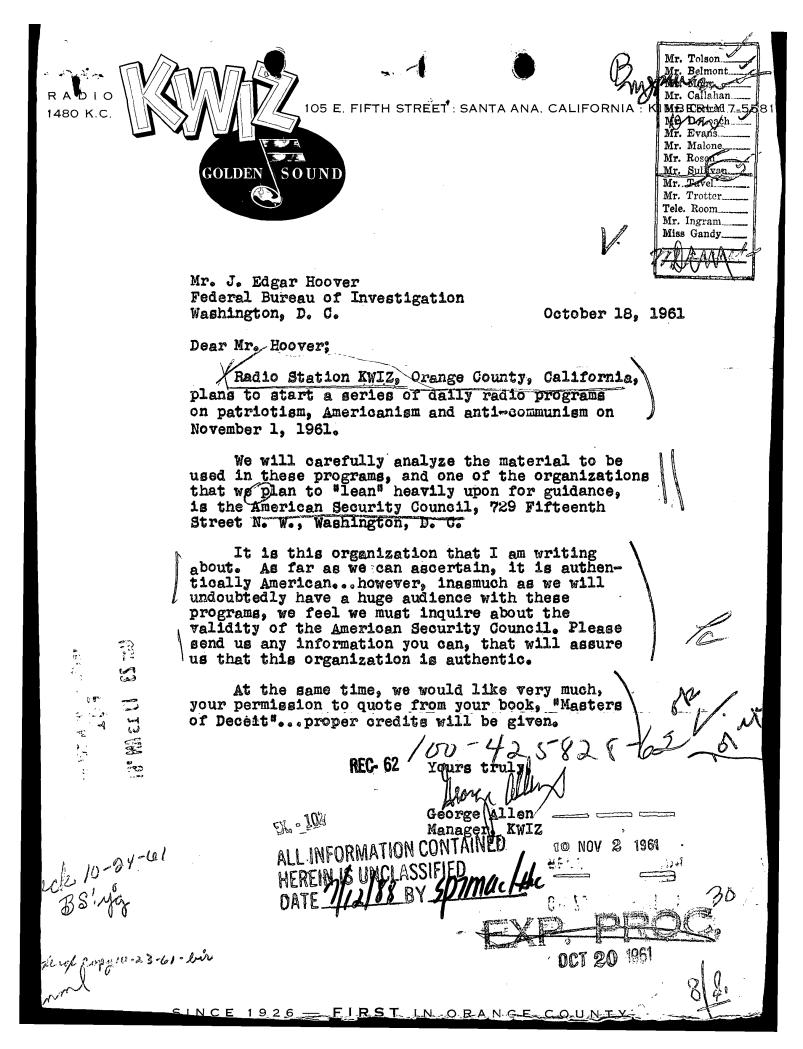
October 24, 1961

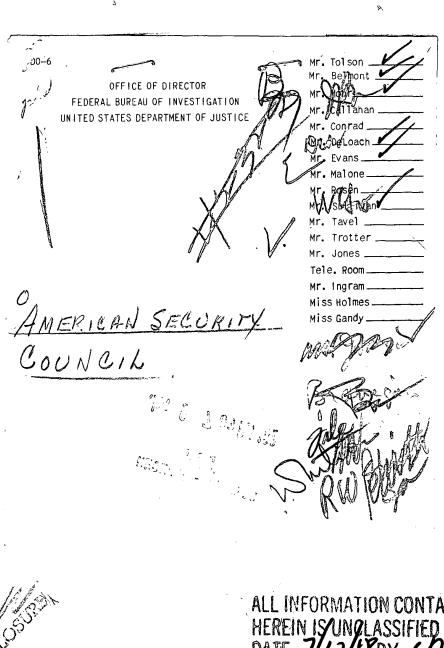
Letter to Mr. George Allen

Enclosures

What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Director's Statement re Internal Security 4-17-61
LEB Introduction 4-61
LEB Introduction 10-61
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles and there is no derogatory information concerning Radio Station KWIZ. We have had limited cordial correspondence with this Station. The American Security Council is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. Information developed is made available for a fee to member companies and other organizations or individuals deemed to be qualified by ASC. The president and vice president are former Special Agents of the Bureau. The ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau Agent. (100-425828)





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WASHINGTON REPORT

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Washington, January 8, 1962

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Nuclear Fabianism

The Communists have announced, and pointedly reiterated at the 22nd Party Congress, that they intend to use nuclear weapons to win a future war. Hence, Soviet nuclear policy has been characterized by a steady progression from small to ever bigger weapons and by rapid and purposeful advances in weapons design. The current tests implementing this policy serve to win the nuclear race against the United States.

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Then a little that to be all engines described institutions.

By contrast, American nuclear policy has been indecisive. It reflects the unwarranted notion that in the nuclear age victory no longer is a proper strategic objective. Hypnotized by paralyzing ideas of this sort, the U.S. was trapped into a unilateral test ban, in the vain hope that by sacrificing strength it would gain political support.

The realistic boldness of their technological planning is providing the Soviet Union with enormously strong impacts on the psychological conflict. Contemptuous of U.S. hesitations, the Soviets, after they had gained the time they needed, resumed atmospheric testing. With calculated deliberation they dirtied their devices and provocatively exploded weapons with yields far in excess of those the U.S. ever dared detonating. This psychonuclear strategy worked so well that Soviet terror testing, to Washington's childish surprise, was treated gently, almost approvingly, by world public opinion.

Thus, the Soviet Union gets powerful weapons and public support. The United States which likes to stress its quixotic desire to get rid of nuclear weapons, is losing both the propaganda battle and technical proficiency -- we are losing the nuclear contest on the initial battlegrounds of the cold war.

What is happening? Since 1958, U.S. nuclear policy has been under the influence of advisers who are not interested in maximizing security.

Through smart maneuvers best described as "Fabian tactics," these advisers, who have had no mandate from the American people to destroy our erst, while atomic superiority, have been imposing their disarmament thinking on U.S. nuclear policy.

What are Fabian tactics? The word "Fabian" is derived from the name of the Roman General Quintus Fabius Maximus who in the war between Rome and Carthage successfully opposed Hamibal. Fabius, "the delayer," avoided open battle and instead weakened his enemy gradually by harrassment and attrition (217 to 216 B.C.).

Horse with the transfer of

医多定性性位置检验性性衰竭性 建结合 In 1883, the Fabian society was founded in Britain to introduce socialism through tactics patterned after those of Fabius. Its members, who never exceeded 4,000, shared the purposes of Karl Marx, but believed violent revolution to be infeasible and undesirable. They felt that socialism could be brought about, with certainty and at least cost, on the installment plan. Operating largely through educational institutions, like the London School of Economics, and through incessant propaganda, the Fabians successfully socialized hundreds of institutions all over the world.

The Communists pride themselves on their mastery of all types of strategy and tactics. Though they profess to hate the Fabian socialists, they have been using the Fabian recipe for gradualness as one of their many techniques of conquest. This recipe is now being used to eliminate American nuclear power as the chief obstacle to Communist world conquest.

The wishful revolutionary pacifist has a very simple atomic program: He wants to eliminate nuclear weapons. The revolutionary Communist has an equally simple atomic program: To ensure nuclear monopoly for the Soviet Union, he only wants to destroy American, British and French nuclear weapons.

The wishful pacifist believes that nuclear weapons can be eliminated, in one fell swoop, through an agreement based upon inspection. The Communist, who despises muddleheadedness, knows that no dependable inspection system can be designed and that no inspection scheme of any kind would be acceptable to the Soviet Union. Hence, so far as he is concerned, the radical pacifist approach is unrealistic. Nevertheless, pacifist propaganda provides the setting in which the Communists can get through the ploy they are really after: to establish their world-wide dictatorship through nuclear manipulation on the Fabian pattern.

Nuclear Fabianism is based on the twin assumptions that: First, American nuclear disarmament can be achieved through a negativistic policy, just as effectively as through drastic reduction or destruction of U.S. weapons and stockpiles; and, Second, that the piecemeal approach may prove acceptable to -- indeed may find strong support from -- unsuspecting politicians, obediant soldiers, illusionary pundits, and ignorant voters.

Nuclear Fabiansim as such was born after the war. Its initial manifestations included suggestions that the United States should share its atomic secrets with the Soviet Union, destroy existing weapons, and close down the nuclear industry.

Between 1946 and 1949, proposals were made to restrict the yield of nuclear

weapons, to disband strategic nuclear forces, to put nuclear arms at the disposal of an international force operating under the United Nations, and to have the U.N. run nuclear production. The argument for keeping the U.S. nuclear program in low gear was buttressed by the contention that the Soviet Union would be unable, soon or ever, to produce nuclear weapons. The U.S. atomic industry was socialized and business prevented from developing the new resource, speedily and effectively, for constructive industrial purposes.

After the Soviets exploded their first atomic bomb in 1949, an artificial debate delayed the U.S. fusion program for almost a year. The Soviets, who had been developing H-weapons since 1946, exploded their first fusion device before the United States. If the Fabians had won, the U.S.S.R. would have achieved fusion monopoly by 1953.

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Subsequent arguments by the nuclear Fabians contended that nuclear weapons could not be used on fighter aircraft; that due to the impossibility of obtaining suitable nuclear warheads, no long range missiles should be built; that the utilization of nucleonics for power generation, propulsion and earth moving was chimerical; and that we had acquired all the nuclear materials we possibly could use; hence, production should be reduced and shut down. Most advocates of the production shutdown never knew stockpile figures, were not privy to war plants, and did not comprehend attrition factors; nor were they able to assess Soviet nuclear strategy.

Gradually, the philosophy of the test ban -- a professed objective of world Communism since 1957 -- gained ground. U.S. ban pleaders were arguing that underground testing was infeasible; that all "useful" nuclear weapons already had been invented; that there was no utility in improving nuclear efficiencies, nor in increasing nuclear yields; that there was no chance of discovering new types of nuclear effects; that neither improved technologies nor new designs were necessary for the anti-ICBM or for effective ground defenses lagainst a nuclear opponent; and that the ban held no risk since we were "ahead" of the Communists. As to space, the Fabians wanted to keep it open entirely for peaceful utilization, hence no weapons suitable for space combat were to be talked about. This argumentation was rounded out by affirming that the Soviets could not possibly cheat because they had no "incentive" to do so, and because the risks of detection were too high -- as though Moscow worries about running afoul of "world public opinion".

The nuclear Fabians were warned that the Soviets would change their policy suddenly and that, even assuming no cheating, they would observe the test ban only so long as they did not need atmospheric tests. They were alerted against the danger that if testing stopped, U.S. test and laboratory personnel would change jobs; hence, it would take about two years before effective testing could be resumed. The Fabians knew that the Soviet Union would keep its crew intact; therefore, any temporary test ban, even if faithfully observed by both sides, would play into the trap.

Early in 1961, when evidence became available that the Soviets were cheating,

strong suggestions were made to resume testing or, at least, get ready to resume testing without delay. The Fabians professed continued faith in the Soviet Union, and disputed the evidence by feigning disbelief. They argued that "proof" was not yet firm enough: there was indeed no radioactive debri from Soviet underground tests... With sophistry of this sort, they blocked preparations for test readiness. This single case of negativism alone gave the Soviets an advantage of about one year.

It is much too early to say whether, and by how much, the Soviets have profited from the more or less unilateral American test ban which lasted 35 months. Yet the current Soviet test series is greeted by the Fabians with entirely premature comments that not much progress is being demonstrated on three Russian proving grounds -- this proves the Fabian point that further testing is unnecessary.

Khrushchev's announcement that he was going to build a 1,00 megator weapon was ridiculed. How funny -- such a weapon allegedly has no military utility and cannot do more than what an Americanal to 5 megator weapon can do a cheaper and better indicate and the second of the context of the con

Soviet testing of super-devices elicited an American propaganda barrage about fallout. The implication is that since the Soviets already "poisoned" the atmosphere, the United States should not add to the pollution. Such propaganda effectively brakes the development of super-devices which we need to neutralize Soviet super weapons.

As predicted, it is taking the United States a long while to get going. At this writing, atmospheric testing is still strongly resisted; yet since underground testing was not properly prepared, it cannot give satisfactory results. In particular, exclusive underground -- or low yield -- testing will cripple our capability to get large yield weapons. The Soviets are testing with the greatest intensity and are carrying a fully balanced and almost ideally complete test program. The U.S. is executing a token program and has not even decided that it needs counters to the 100 megaton threat -- a situation of mental disarray which, among Americans, only nuclear Fabians and Communists can enjoy.

There is general agreement among the military that if we are to know whether the weapons on which our security is based are working reliably, full assemblies of missiles, notably Atlas and Polaris, must be proof tested; that a few stockpile weapons must be exploded; that hardened missile sites and shelters must be exposed to nuclear blasts; that underwater shots are needed to enable us to reduce the vulnerability of submarines; and that high altitude explosions are required to determine radiation propagation and effects upon communications and warheads. Thus, technological testing of low yield devices does not satisfy U.S. security requirements.

The Fabian crowd cannot persuade the United States to lay down and destroy our arms, but they have been able to talk us into a policy of nuclear standstill.

The consequences of such a catastrophic policy may include:

The U.S. will have no big yield weapons to balance those of the Soviets; hence our offensive strength will be inferior.

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

The U.S. will not get effective anti-ICBMs in time the one system which could "tame" holocaust war, hence our defensive the strength will be inferior.

The U.S. will have too few and only antiquated tactical weapons in for battlefield use. Yet truly modern tactical weapons in large numbers and of clean design could block ground invasions. In the absence of such weapons, U.S. capability to win limited wars and emerge successfully from troubles like Berlin will decline to the vanishing point.

The U.S. will not obtain clean weapons; yet the achievement of such a technology should be close to the heart of any humanitarian.

The U.S. will never obtain neutron weapons; yet this new technology which; according to the Fabian judgment, is infeasible, useless or undesirable; could reduce Soviet surprise capabilities and allow us to recover the lead we lost.

The U.S. will not get nuclear propulsion; and hence its penetration into space will be stopped short.

The U.S. will not help its allies to arm effectively, hence it must bear the whole brunt of battle and, in case of war, will be hit by the near totality of Soviet nuclear weapons.

The Fabians would eliminate practically all nuclear weapons from the Army, restrict the Navy to a few submarines, strip tactical aircraft of their nuclear capability; keep the number of strategic delivery vehicles to a symbolic minimum, and ensure that bombs and warheads are restricted to low yields.

The Soviets, of course, aim to possess the most modern, reliable and balanced nuclear arsenal. They are working toward massive superiority in all significant offensive and defensive submarine, naval, ground, air and space weapons.

Suppose they have their way and suppose the Fabians have theirs in the U.S. With a Fabian arsenal, embodying but a fraction of Soviet firepower, and without certainty that our main weapons will function, how can any President make a war decision? How can the U.S. counter a surprise attack effectively if nuclear weapons are kept under lock and key, on the grounds that the military cannot be trusted? The Fabian policy, wittingly or unwittingly, aims to deliver the U.S., like a sacrificial lamb, into the hands of the almighty nuclear enemy.

Public opinion is so ignorant about nuclear matters that the atomic Fabians actually did succeed in turning the technological initiative over to the Communists. The Soviet test program and their demonstrated bad faith have by no means changed Fabian minds and they are continuing to erode U.S.

defenses further. Nor have they exhausted their resources. established Disarmament Agency, established by a Congress naively assuming that disarmament is something talked about but not acted upon, will be one of the main vehicles through which panic about fallout and "obliteration" will be stimulated. Through ad hoc advisory "panels" and scientific kitchen cabinets, technical improvements will be vetoed and delayed, new design ideas ridiculed, the overall pace of the nuclear program slowed down, nuclear stockpile reductions proposed, the military forced to get rid of potent weapons; and even new test bans will be advocated. Falsification of intelligence, technical misinformation, political confusion, ostracism of creative scientists, and underfinancing of potential breakthrough design concepts are among the Fabian methods which have proved most effective in the political climate of the United States.

The whole operation is concealed by assertions that the U.S. remains the strongest nuclear power; that our nuclear arsenal is second to none; that we have all the types of nuclear weapons we will ever need and in all the quantities that ever will be required; and that no aggressor will dare to touch us lest he wants to commit suicide. This advantageous situation, we are assured, is going to continue indefinitely, despite the fact that the U.S.S.R. is racing and the U.S. is almost standing still.

It is high time that the American public understand the Fabian maneuver which is doubly dangerous because the President, just as his predecessor, has succumbed to some of the Fabian arguments, notably the paralyzing idea that further nuclear progress would be self-defeating. There are as set few men in the high councils of government sophisticated enough to the lize that Force World security depends on the fastest acceleration and on man male balancing of the American nuclear programs. Unless we drop the policy of nuclear negativism, we will lose the cold war; and at the crucial point of the conflict, will have to choose whether we prefer our political destructs

through surrender or defeat.

AUTOPOLISM PROPERTY.

Sucada Abelia Dr. Stefan T. Possony Contributing Editor

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The ASC Washington Report is prepared semi-monthly by the Washington Bureau of the American Security Council. It reports on national and international developments affecting the nation's security.

Printed and mailed in Chicago for fastest delivery nationwide.

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Main Office: 205 West Monroe, Chicago 6, Illinois Washington Bureau: 808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

D0-6 Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont. OFFICE OF DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Callahan UNITED STATES DEPAREMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Conrag Mr. Trotter Mr. Jones Tele. Room Mr. Ingram Miss Holmes Miss Gandy REC- 7 25 FEB 15 1962 ENCLOSURE ATT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN: IX UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/88BY JPTMESHE Cuban or other Communist forces.

It suggested as a "peaceful" step to take the declaration that the movement of "Communist war material" to Cuba be declared "contraband" and that the U.S. use "proper enforcement" to stop it and the "buildup of Castro's military strength" and shipping of arms to other Latin American nations.

The Full right Memo-Adm. Chester Ward (Ret.) interpreted it as an attempt by the "pacifists" to "gag . . . military anti-communists." Sen. John W. Fulbright (D., Ark), in the confidential memo to President Kennedy, called for a curtailment of military participation in "anti-Communist" seminars.

Nuclear and Disarmament Policy-Dr. Stefan T. Possony, director of international studies at the Hoover Institute of Stanford University, wrote "Nuclear Fabianists" in the government are trying to "persuade the United States to lay down and destroy our arms.'

THE NEWSLETTER is prepared by Jack E. Ison, a former FBI agent and the council's operating director. Some of his reports were on:

* * *

-The Bleek Musica. Ison semimilitary group called the needs a 'balancer.'" "Fruit of Islam"

A Cleveland (Chio) foreign-





tion." The firm's owner, he said, has been a top official of the U.S. Communist Party.

A book on American wildlife. Ison says that a current "recruiting agent for the Soviet apparatus among members of the State Departmont' in the '30s.

The Supress Court ruling ization representing a foreign power. Ison comments that the current Supreme Court, with its pro-Bill of Rights oriented majority, might upset this as a violation of the constitutional right against self-incrimination.

He noted that three members of the court are in their 70s called the black supremacist and wrote, "President John religious cult, hendquartered Kennedy may well decide the of the council's data-including in Chicago with an estimated future of the Communist Party, 70,000 members, "potentially as it is now constituted, by his Worker back to its first issue dangerous." He said it was next appointment to the court. "motivated by hate" and Atty. Gen. Bob Kennedy, to ennoted it had a judo-trained, force our internal security, chased from the estate of the

FISHER COMMENTED that language translations firm the council's reports are not as Ison said that "75 per cent" much concerned about "how we of the 86 firms it serves are got where we are," as come "engaged in defense productigroups are, but more with,

cil's files. Fisher said, "In a sive private library on commu-way, our files are sort of an nism to the council, Fisher said encyclopedia in the field of national security and commu-lable to newspapers for research. nism.

He said that "six government agencies" --- without enumerating them - and newspapers frequently made use of the files, but the "general public" was not given access.

"It wouldn't be wise to turn book club selection was writ-someone not knowledgeable in ten by an author who was a the field loose with such information," he said. "This information must be in 'packages'- current plans of the council, documented, put in a significant are: piece.

"Many people don't underthat Communists must regis-stand what a 'Communist front' ter as members of an organ-means and they want to go charging out without doing their homework."

> THE MAJOR share of the files, he said, came from seven separate libraries on communism which the council bought from, or was given by, private individuals.

The file that supplied most a bound copy of the Daily in the early '20s - was purlate Harry Jung, Fisher said.

Jung, who died in 1954. had headed the American Vigilante Intelligence Federation which had its beadquarters bere.

Fred Busbey, former Illinois

"what do we do to get out of congressman who was a supporter of the late Sen. Joe Mc-Showing a reporter the coun- Carthy, also donated his exten-

> Fisher said the files are avail-He showed a file on one individual, a former Communist leader who since has become an active anti-Communist.

> It bulked three 9-by-12-inch folders nearly six inches thick with newspaper and magazine articles, printed notes of his activities, and many 3-by-5 cards cross-indexing it with other files.

FISHER SAID that, among

-Preparation of a "Cold War Glossary" with the aid of Dr. Possony on the meanings of "100 key words" in the Cold

This project is being undertaken, he said, in co-operation with Frank Vignola, River Forest furniture dealer and an officer in the Naval Air Reserve Training Command here:

Vignola was an organizer of the controversial anti-Communist seminar held at Gleview Naval Training Station for servicemen and civilians which led to criticism of military officers in such programs.

-Toppot on a coccility besis o "Communist Education Report" to list local education "Communism seminars on with a Capital Cons Fisher put it, of "high gradity" and with a "brond bace of community support."



Mr. Tólson Mr. Belmont

Mr. Mohr.

Mr. Callahan

Mr. Conrad Mr. DeLoach

Mr. Evans.

Mr. Malone Mr. Rosen

Mr. Sullivar

Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter.

Tele. Room

Mr. Ingram. Miss Gandy.

February 5, 19

PERSONNEL CHANGES

John MXFisher has just been elected President and Chief Executive Officer of the Institute for American Strategy, which is one of the major institutions devoted to cold war education.

He has been Chief Executive Officer of the American Security Council since its organization in 1955. At the urging of the ASC Executive Committee, he resigned from Sears, Roebuck and Company March 31, 1961, in order to devote full time to the ASC presidency. He will now divide his time equally ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED between the Institute and the ASC.

**** HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATEZ Admiral Chester Ward has moved to Honolulu, Hawaii but will continue as

Associate Editor of the ASC Washington Report.

PhotoGRAPA

Mr. Frank J. Johnson has been employed as Editor of the Washington Report. Mr. Johnson is the author of ''No Substitute for Victory", which, with an introduction by Admiral Arleigh Burke, will be published by the Henry Regnery Company in March 1962.

Frank J. Johnson is a graduate of Dartmouth College and took his M.A. at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, where his field of specialization was the Soviet Union, including the Russian language. He was graduated from the Naval Intelligence School in 1954 and subsequently served six years as a specialist on all aspects of Soviet political and military strategy.

Frank J. Johnson

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WASHINGTON REPORT

Washington, February 5, 1962

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Miss Gandy___

THE MILITARY AND COLD WAR EDUCATION*

The Need for Cold War Education

Every American, be he soldier or civilian, is entitled to the best information available concerning the dangers to our nation. Every true American responds to the call to duty when he understands why the call is made. But the need for sacrifice has to be understood. Our people must be informed.

The threat today is not <u>primarily</u> one of imminent armed attack on our country either by land, sea or air. It is mainly the threat of deterioration of our individual and our national integrity and resolution, our willingness to sacrifice, and especially the weakening of our moral fiber. The danger is that we shall lose by default through abandonment of the will to win.

The Communist threat to both our national and our individual existence is no matter of partisan politics. It is a matter of survival for us all. It is both internal and external. Those Americans who would use the full power of the United States to combat Communist aggression abroad find themselves opposed by their fellow citizens who would compromise with the enemy. A portion of this "compromising segment" openly adopts the slogan "better Red than dead."

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who has repeatedly warned us of the internal threat, declared as recently as December 7, 1961, that:

*Editor's Note: Lt. General Edward M. Almond, USA (Ret.), guest editor for this issue, was Commander of the Tenth Corps in the Korean War. Prior to that he was Chief of Staff to General MacArthur in Japan and dealt directly with the Russian mission there. These portions of his distinguished military career make him particularly well qualified to comment on the need for cold war education. This Washington Report is a short version of a statement prepared by General Almond at the request of Senator John Stennis, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on "muzzling the military." General Almond is a member of the American Security Council's National Strategy Committee.

"We are at war with the Communists and the sooner every red blooded American realizes this, the safer we will be. We must continue to stiffen our national backbone in dealing with the Communists, their dupes, sympathizers, and apologists. If we relax our guard for one moment, we court national disaster."

A survey published in The Saturday Evening Post of December 30, 1961, testifies to the continuing decay of our moral fiber. This survey found the typical American youth -- ages 14 to 22 -- "to be a pampered house pet," "will settle for low success rather than risk high failure," "has little spirit of adventure," "is a reluctant patriot who expects a nuclear war and would rather compromise than risk an all-out war," and "he likes himself the way he is and the things the way they are."

My long experience as a soldier has convinced me that this weakening of our national moral fiber has seriously affected the stamina of the average American fighting man. The debilitating influences to which the average American is subjected prior to his induction into military service have progressively increased the effort required on the part of the military leader -- from the squad to the army commander -- to bring him up to the moral and physical standards required for victory. The experience of the Korean War proved that many American soldiers had little or no understanding of why they were fighting. Consequently, they lacked both knowledge and courage to withstand brainwashing by their Communist captors.

In view of past experience, it is particularly astounding to read the statement of Senator William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that "Fundamentally, it is believed that the American people have little, if any, need to be alerted to the menace of the cold war."

Alarming, also, is the rise in influence of a group which seems to have induced our President to wage a campaign against the anti-Communist thinking of our citizens. At the same time, they seem determined to cause him to overlook the fruitless record of negotiation with the Soviets over the past 25 years. These people denounce the concept of victory over Communism as "extremism." In their eagerness to negotiate a settlement with the Communists, they ignore the fact that the long-range Soviet goal is still world domination. They forget that to the Soviets any negotiation or "agreement" is merely a tactic in pursuit of that goal.

How The Military Can Assist in Cold War Education

The military sponsored seminars launched in 1958 by a directive of President Eisenhower, after endorsement of the move by our National Security Council, have done much to alert our citizens throughout the country. I have personal knowledge of the result of one such seminar which generated sufficient concern to cause a civilian group (comprised of bankers, insurance executives and civic leaders) in a period of six months, to establish and operate a Speakers Bureau on the dangers of Communism which reached 63,000 persons

in 18 counties in the northern portion of the State of Alabama.

While such local seminars may be possible without benefit of military facilities, the inspiration which generated the above result came from a military seminar held at Fort Benning, Georgia, in October, 1959. There are many Americans of sound judgment, both civilian and military, who believe that the military segment of our nation is one of the most knowledgeable of the anti-Communist forces.

Unfortunately, the campaign to discourage strong anti-Communism has centered on the military. I am not aware of a single cold war seminar having been sponsored by the military since September 1, 1961.

Despite declarations by the Department of Defense that it does not prohibit military personnel from speaking out against Communism, freedom of discussion of the Communist threat by military personnel is simply not taking place. A review of hundreds of Department of Defense censored speeches prepared by military officers has shown the elimination of such expressions as "the Communist challenge," "Communist conspiracy directed towards absolute domination of the world," "Soviet infiltration menacing this nation and extending throughout the far corners of the globe," "Soviets have not relented in the slightest in their determination to dominate the world and our way of life," "the steady advance of Communism," and the words "victory" and "war".

Such censorship blurs the nature of the Communist threat and promotes the policies of those who would compromise our principles. Failure to "call a spade a spade" helps those who seek to further appears the Communists.

The military commander is directed and urged by our Department of Defense to establish the best possible relationship with the civic leaders and local officials in his region. There can be no legitimate objection to cooperation with the civil entities if they request the military to help further their fight against Communism by exposing Communist concepts, Communist methods of infiltration and subversion, and Communist ideologies.

Where the military individual is guilty of improper procedure or misrepresentation of condition or is nonfactual or libelous or where he makes false accusations, he personally is to blame and appropriate punitive action should be taken by the proper authorities. No officer or man in any branch of the military service will violate the proper code of conduct once he knows that he is personally liable for such action. The military services have adequate precepts, traditions and ethical standards, some written and some unwritten, which provide all the safeguards necessary against partisan or political action except where the individual is guilty of poor judgment or irresponsible preparation of his subject matter.

What Must Be Done

All true Americans should urge the utilization of every means available to inform, on a non-partisan basis, our servicemen, in particular, and our people throughout the country in general of the insidious and very real Communist threat to our country.

To do this we need a spirit as well as a program; we need the leadership at the top of our political system to encourage patriotic and self-sacrificing efforts by our people in every walk of life; we need less of the "red pencil" of our censors and more of the spirit of our forefathers whose courage and intrepidity made this nation possible.

From the rank of Captain of Infantry through that of Lieutenant General commanding an army corps of more than 100,000 troups, I have been in many difficult battle spots. My "shield and buckler" has always been encompassed by the thoughts: "This is my Country!" "This is for those who would act as I am acting if they were here!" God forbid that the time shall ever come when the American fighter should think, when the chips are down: "Why should I risk my life for those who would rather be 'Red than dead'." If this be labeled "super-patriotism" by the apologists for America, let them make the most of it!

The chips are down and this is a struggle for survival. Our age-old concept of life and liberty demands that no one dare to apologize for our beliefs or to excuse the foreign aims of tyrants who would deprive us of both life and liberty.



Edward M. Almond Lieutenant General, USA (Ret.)

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The ASC Washington Report is prepared semi-monthly by the Washington Bureau of the American Security Council. It reports on national and international developments affecting the nation's security.

Printed and mailed in Chicago for fastest delivery nationwide.

Direct correspondence to John M. Fisher, Editor-in-Chief, ASC WASHINGTON REPORT, at Chicago address shown below.

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John M. Fisher

Main Office: 205 West Monroe, Chicago 6, Illinois

Washington Bureau: 808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Motorola, Inc.

UNITED STATES GOVERNM

1emorandum

: Mr. W. C. Sulfiyan

DATE: February 21, 1962

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FROM: Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. Harrington

SUBJECT: AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL INFORMATION CONCERNING

(INTERNAL SECURITY)

An article in the "Chicago Daily News, 2/12/62 captioned "Council Here Tells of Its Files on Reds" concerns background information on the American Security Council (ASC), 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The article discloses that John M. Fisher is President and Executive Director of ASC and it has "the largest private files on communism in the country." ASC publishes the "Newsletter," prepared by Jack E. Ison, former FBI Agent, which provides internal security information and a behind-the-scenes view of what the Communist Party, USA, is really up to. It also publishes "Washington Report" which reports on national and international developments affecting the national security. According to the article ASC has 3156 members and a staff of 20 employees.

Bufiles disclose ASC is an organization in Chicago, Illinois, financed and operated by private industry as a national central research and information center on subversive activities. Information developed is made available for a fee to member companies and other organizations and individuals determined to be qualified by ASC. It was organized to provide industry with access to subversive information. Its officers include John M. Fisher, President and Executive Director, and Jack E. Ison, Operating Director, both of whom are former Special Agents of the FBI. The ASC sponsors the Fidelifax, Incorporated, a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 states each of which is allegedly headed by former Special Agents.

Fisher is on the special correspondents of list 5 FEB 26] 1962

For information. None.

100-425828 JTH:jmc/bgc

ACTION:

CHTAGO DAILY NEWS Feb. 12, 1962 Page 36

COUNCIL HERE TELLS OF ITS FILES ON REDS

Firms and Individuals Pay for Information

Lass in a series on leaders of "blue or ultraconservative" groups in the Chicago area and their expanding activities.

BY JOSEPH HAAS

The American Security Council notes in a brochure that it has "the largest private files on com-agents, four of them lawyers." munism in the country."

John M. Fisher, president and executive director of the council at 205 W. Monroe, cautions against aligning it, however, with conservatism.

you mean 'anti-Communist,'" totaled 2,000,000. said the amiable, businesslike former FBI agent.

would be "presumptuous," Fisher said.

have a complete file on each information') and to stress the nel. of them." He declined to esti-|council's other activities. mate how many persons or groups were catalogued.

THE COUNCIL occupies 5,000 square feet of third-floor opace with much of this area devoted to files and bookshelves.

descriptive pamphlet bays, "All vides internal occurity informa- in early 1941 to oppose Amer- United States "will eventually Communist Party publications, 1,800 daily newspaper 6,000 view of what the Communist weekly nawspapers and 200 Party, U.S.A., is really up to. magazines are clipped for the files.

"One Account new inden cards a day are needed to index the flow of current information from 11

South file cards cross-indexing ization.

"Not unless by 'conservative' individuals and organizations

FISHER PREFERS to de-To say the files indexed "individuals and organizations" emphasize the files and the

> These are mainly publication of a "Newsletter" and a "Weshington Report" distributed primarily to members.

The "Newsletter," again ac-Of these files, the council's cording to the brochure, "pro-headed America First, formed and resolute action" or the tion and a behind-the-scenes ica's entry into World War II.

> Its "Washington Report," the curity.

THE COUNCIL was founded | Society. in 1955 and, Fisher said, is not Fisher said the number of affiliated with any other organ-

Until January, 1960. membership - limited to firms paying \$30 to \$900 yearly in dues scaled to the number of employes was about 450.

memberships. It has a budget tions. of \$250,000 yearly and 20 staff employes, he added.

Eight staffers are former FBI Four other lawyers also work for the council.

ROBERT E. Wood, 82, retired board chairman of Sears Roebuck & Co. and former visors."

He brought Fisher to direct the nation's press. the council from Sears Roebuck,1 "special information" service where Fisher had been an ex-for every Washington Report given council members (who are ecutive assistant to the vice we circulate, we get 30 to 50 "To say that, you'd have to cautioned that it is 'confidential president in charge of person-reprints," he said. A notice on

> Fisher, of Wheaton, a World War II combat pilot who flew 28 hombing missions over Italy, joined . Sears in 1953 after six years with the FBI.

Among other leaders in Americas." America First were Col. Robert R. McCormick, late publisher tional councilor of the Birch

of major business firms in its Senior Advisory Board and half a dobeň retířěd admirals and generals in its National Strategy Committee.

Its officers, like Fisher, are junior executives in the com-In the last two years, Fisher panies of Senior Advisors' firms said, it has burgeoned to 3,1561 who have been chosen to repcompany and some individual resent them in council opera-

> Fisher said the council distributes "about 5,000" copies of its reports, mainly to members, and answers about 1,500 of their requests monthly for "special information.

He is proud of the extensive Army quartermaster general, is reprinting of council reports one of the council's "senior ad- and their use as sources for editorials and news stories in

> each report states that "full reprint rights" are permitted.

* * * IN THE LAST two years. the Washington Report has, among other things, commented

Gen. Wood, of Lake Forest, Cube Recommending "bold he isolated from the rest of the

Among U. S. actions recombrochure states, "reports on na- of the Chicago Tribune, and mended were "to use its national and international develop- Clarence Manion, onetime dean tional power to the extent and ments affecting the national se- of the law school at the Univer- in the manner required to free sity of Notre Dame and a na-the Cuban people" and to make it clear the United States "will not tolerate guerrilla invasions: THE AMERICAN Security and power seizures in other Council has 10 top executives Latin American countries by

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BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

PLEASE MARK REPLY FOR ATTENTION OF THE WRITER

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Washington 25, D.C. U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I appreciate very much receiving from time to time the excellent material you have prepared on the Communist threat. I try te make as wide a distribution of these as possible.

I find there is a growing interest and awareness here among responsible citizens regarding the nature and imminence of this threat. I am meeting from time to time with a small study group which is vitally concerned with this issue.

If available, I wonder if I might have 50 more copies

- (1)Red Goals and Christian Ideals
- (2) Communist Delusion and Democratic Reality

I might say our Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 300 Sacrament Street, Montreal 1, Canada, is taking an active part in preparing and distributing anti-Communist material. In case you have not seen it, I take the liberty to enclose a brochure of theirs entitled, "Operation Freedom". **REC- 57**

The study group I mentioned above has prepared an envelope of material for distribution and I would like to include your excellent material in it. Enclosed you will find the material to which I refer. think you will agree there is a significant impact in the poster "It Can Happen Here". I am not certain of the source of it but I hear they may have been used in Dr. Swartz's meetings across your Nation.

N3 APR A member of our study group recently received a letter from Mr. John M. Fisher, President American Security Council, outlining ASERTONIO FILLS

Room 425 970 Burrard Stree VANCOUVER March 23rd,

Mik Malone

MR. Tolson.

Tavel Mr. Trotter. Tele. Room.

Miss Holmes. Miss Gand

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover - 2 -March 23rd, 1962 their activities and proffering membership. I notice their brochure mentions they have five former members of the Bureau on their staff as well as a number of nationally known persons. I gather from the material they furnish that they are working in very close relationship with the Bureau. I wonder if this is, indeed, the fact. He also states that they have the largest private files on Communist activities in the United States. Am I misinformed in believing that the Council is recognized by the F.B.I.? Again, many thanks for making available to me your many fine publications. Sincerely yours, P.A. Hoare (31st Session) PAH/ep Encls.

March 29, 1962 -425828-66 Alan House Officer Columbia Electric Company wom 425 970 Burrard Street Vancouver 1, British Columbia, Canada Dear Mr. Hoare: Your letter of March 23rd, with enclosures, has been received, and it is a pleasure to send you, under separate cover, the literature you requested. It was good of you to send me the material with **Z** your communication, and I am looking forward to reading it. In response to your inquiry, a number of the individuals associated with the American Security Council formerly were employed by the FBI. However, their present activities and the publications of this organization are private ventures and do not in any way represent this Bureau. The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any publication, organization or individual. In view of this policy, I want to assure you that we have not made any statement either approving or disapproving of this group. Sincerely yours, MAILED 31 ALL INFORMATIO J. Edgar Hoover Ottawa - Enclosure : d HFC I - Foreign Liaison Unit - Effclosure APR TO ISEA - Mr. Adcock - (Sent direct) USC Material - 50 - The Communist Menace: Red Goals and Christian 50 - Communist Illusion and Democratic/ Ideals (See NOTE next page) MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Mr. P. Alan Hoare

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a graduate in good standing of the 31st Session of the FBI National Academy (January - March, 1946.) The American Security Council is a private organization furnishing data regarding internal security matters to private industry. A number of its employees are former Agents, and its president, John Morris Fisher, EOD 8-4-47 as a Special Agent and resigned 2-13-53. His services were satisfactory, and he is on the Special Correspondents' List. Fisher has assured representatives of the Bureau that he is willing to cooperate fully with the Bureau, and that we may use his organization at any time we see fit. There have been additional inquiries from persons indicating that they had the inference that this organization is closely related to the FBI. /In 1959, information was received that this organization was planning to develop or place informants in the Communist Party raising the possibility that they might intrude upon the subversive investigative field which is the FBI's primary responsibility. Bufiles do not indicate that further information has been developed in this regard. The enclosed material deals with communism and neither the Bureau nor the Director is mentioned.

McGRAW-ETISON COMPANY

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

79 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

WASHINGTON REPORT

Prepared By The AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

distributed by Committee For Public Affairs

McGRAW EDISON

May, 1962

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Business and Cold War Victory

The word "alternative" is a dirty word these days because it is so often used between the phrases "all out war" and "any kind of peace." When it is used in connection with the words "war and peace," it is in the sense that the only alternative to uneasy peace is nuclear devastation. This conclusion often leads to the suggestion that the only alternative to accommodation with the Communists is all out nuclear war. It almost seems that whenever anyone in this country suggests that we should have a plan for total victory and that we should devote all our efforts to destroy Communism, he takes his life in his hands.

The thrust of my remarks to you, the businessmen of the country, is that you may be wasting your time if you devote all of it only in trying to better your businesses and your personal careers. You may be wasting it unless you come to the realization that a part of your time and effort should be tithed -- tithed to your country -- to a cause which transcends any individual business. It will profit you nothing to learn how to increase your profits or your personal position in management, if your country goes down the drain -- for the free enterprise system, as you and I know it, will go with it.

This may be difficult for you to comprehend. Many of you may think that the problems of the Cold War are none of your concern -- that they are properly the responsibility of the President and State Department and not something for you to worry about. But are you, who have the most to lose if Communism wins, satisfied with the way the war is going? And, if not, can you afford to DED sit on your hands and "leave it to Washington?"

You will understand from these remarks that I believe firmly that we must adopt a policy aimed at victory over Communism and that you can help in this objective. Yet, we constantly hear the argument that victory can be won only by nuclear war. For example, an editorial from that staid and conservative paper the Wall Street Journal came to this shattering conclusion"

"Of course, those who thus dream of a total victory over Communism do not advocate global war; they would achieve their ends by other means, Yet it is, inexorably, a policy admitting only one instrument for its achievement."

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SEÇURITY

The argument is that since the Kremlin would not acquiesce in the liquidation of its empire, the only way to achieve total victory "is by war -- nuclear war." This kind of thinking is totally defeatist. It fails to recognize the superior strength which allows us to undertake a broad range of actions short of all out war to destroy international Communism. Furthermore, it fits in very well with the scheme of things as set forth by Mr. Khrushchev. You cannot read any Communist blueprint for the future without concluding that it calls for nothing less than total victory over us. Should we as a nation subscribe to a policy of holding on to just what we can salvage? If so, our defeat is only a question of time.

I sense that there is a growing feeling of frustration among our people. But just behind the crest of that frustration is a much larger wave of belief that we must stand up to Communism even at the risk of war.

Our people are flocking to "project alerts" and to "freedom forums" all over the country. They are hungry for information on the threat to our country and their existence. They are asking for a policy which calls for victory.

But, do the American people really understand the national peril we face? It seems axiomatic that if our people are to understand the Communist threat, they must comprehend the Communist war plan for our elimination. Do they understand it -- or even that such a war plan exists? I fear not.

Let us take, for example, a group of people considered to be among the most articulate in the nation -- the 250,000 lawyers in this country. Do they as a class understand the menace of the cold war? Leaders of the bar think not. One top leader of the American Bar Association stated that in his opinion less than one-fifth of one per cent of the lawyers in this country were capable of taking the platform and explaining the fundamental differences between Americanism and Communism. The Bar's Special Committee on Tactics, Strategy and Objectives currently has a program which includes a massive move to inform and advise lawyers of the country the facts and best thought and opinion on the subject of Communism. The program is called "Operation Bar Leadership."

Now consider yourselves -- you leaders of the free enterprise system -- do you consider yourselves qualified to explain Communist ideology in contrast to your own institution?

Give yourself this test. In late 1960 and early 1961, there issued forth from the Communist world two documents which set forth in minute detail not only the demise of the free enterprise system you represent, but practically every gasp and death rattle which will accompany its passage into oblivion.

These documents have been cited as vitally important and worthy of every American's attention by no lesser personages than the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense. I refer to the Manifesto of the 81 Communist Parties adopted at Moscow in December of 1960 and the interpretation of that Manifesto

in Mr. Khrushchev's infamous January 6th speech of 1961. As Secretary of Defense McNamara put it before the Senate Armed Services Committee when discussing these documents:

"... at no time, to my knowledge, have the goals of Communism, the techniques of Communism, the dangers of Communism, been as fully expressed, as graphically expressed, and as brutally expressed as they were expressed at that time, both in early December and early January."

Now how many of you leaders of business have read or even skimmed these documents? I suggest that you study particularly the January 6, 1961 speech of Khrushchev, because he claims that the system you represent is in an era of collapse -- is in a state of decline and crisis. He makes no bones about the fact that the companies you represent are the principal remaining enemies of complete victory for the Communists. He puts it this way:

"American monopolists (that's you) have been and remain the principal usurers and exploiters of the people. One is fully justified in concluding that both in the economic field as well as in the field of international politics the main power of capitalism (and I take that to be the United States) has entered a phase of growing difficulties and crises, a phase of its decline."

Nowhere in Mr. Khrushchev's speech will you find any hint, any suggestion, that he seeks less than total victory over the Western World. In fact, commenting on the definition of "our era" as "an era of the collapse of capitalism," he goes on to state a corollary to this definition:

"The strength of this definition is that it correctly characterizes the main achievement of the world liberation movement and opens before the Communist and workers movement clear prospects for the world-wide victory."

Can we as a nation in the light of these remarks aim for anything less than total victory? Can you as business leaders do anything less than urge your companies to devote a part of their time and their profits to the survival of the system in which they flourish? Do you defend yourselves? Do you know an acceptable alternative to go back to that word I started out with?

I hope I have convinced you of the absolute necessity for training our sights on a plan for total victory. When I use that word "victory" here, I am not speaking of fighting a nuclear war. The one thing that Mr. Khrushchev makes crystal clear in his January 6th speech is that the <u>last</u> thing the Communists want is an all out nuclear war. He knows that this would be suicide for Russia. But he wants other kinds of wars, in such places as Laos and Vietnam -- and he says so quite frankly. He says these are sacred "wars of liberation" which it is the

duty of Communists everywhere to foster, to recognize and to fully support.

Thus, the Communists have defined the battleground and the weapons with which they plan to defeat us over the next few years. These weapons do not now include resorting to nuclear arms, though the threat of their rockets is a constant feature of their propaganda. They will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons if they ever come to believe that they could knock out capitalism without fear of effective retaliation. That is why we must continue to maintain our military superiority and, just as important, the will to use our nuclear forces if any free world bastions are attacked.

But, the real battlefield on which Mr. Khrushchev wants to fight is a battlefield in which you are the generals -- or should be -- and the peoples of the free world are the soldiers. I urge you to pick up the challenge which the Communists have hurled at you. If you civilian leaders of this country fail, then we have little hope to reverse the trend that now runs against us.

I have the utmost faith in total victory -- which is to say I have the utmost faith in you and in our people.

Arthur W. Radford Admiral, USN (Ret.)

arten W. Rads

ASC National Strategy Committee

This report may be quoted in whole or in part if context is preserved, credit given and copy of quote furnished.

Editor-in-Chief John M. Fisher

Editor Frank J. Johnson

Chief, Washington Bureau Lee R. Pennington

Associate Editor Chester Ward Rear Admiral USN (Ret.)

Contributing Editor

Dr. Stefan Possony

The ASC WASHINGTON REPORT is prepared twice a month by the Washington Bureau of the American Security Council. It reports on national and international developments affecting the nation's security for the information of its 3200 member institutions. The Washington Bureau staff carefully researches each subject covered in a Washington Report. The facts in each issue are carefully checked with several experts on the particular subject. Any recommendations made in a Washington Report represent the consensus of the thinking of the best available experts.

Many member institutions and cooperating organizations reprint the ASC Washington Report for their own employees or members. Some of these reprint it as their own Washington Report with their own masthead. Many newspapers also reprint from the Washington Report.

Member institutions may purchase additional subscriptions to the Washington Report for their employees, educators, clergymen and government officials for \$3.00 a year. This covers only the cost of printing, mailing and first-class postage. Additional copies of this issue available for ten cents each including postage. One hundred copies or more available at five cents each plus shipping. Unfolded copies available at no charge for reprint purposes.

Editor-in-Chief

Main Office: 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois Washington Bureau: 808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES GOVE Mohr Callahan lemorandı DeLoach (Evans. Malone Sullivan TO Mr.DeLoach & DATE: Tavel Trotter FROM JOHN M. FISHER SUBJECT: INVITATION TO DIRECTOR TO SERVE ON COLD WAR VICTORY ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL BACKGROUND: Mr. Fisher, President of the American Security Council (ASC), 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, by letter dated 6-8-62, advised the Director that his organization is conducting a series of studies entitled "Elements of Strategy for Cold War Victory." He stated this study is concerned with what America can do to obtain a victory in the cold war with the Russians and in that regard, the Council is forming a Cold War Victory Advisory Committee which will be composed of national figures who are "for the adoption of a national objective of victory in the cold war." He states these men will be asked to cooperate in the study by making suggestions but they will not be held in any way responsible for the final content of the study. Mr. Fisher notes that a number of universities and organizations, for instance, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, are cooperating in this venture. He requested that the Director "support these studies" by serving as a member of this Cold War Victory Committee. Mr. Fisher enclosed two publications of the Council which outline the Council's belief that/strong program is needed for this country to overcome the strategy of the Russians for world conquest. CHECK OF BUFILES: The files disclose that the ASC is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center. The firm develops information and, for a fee, makes it available to member companies and organizations which qualified for ASC membership. It was organized to provide industry with an access to subversive information and to sponsor the Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization. ASC employs a number of former Special Agents. Enclosure sect 6- 13-62 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure EX 100 18 JUN 18 1962 NOTEL 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure 53 JUN 25 1962 3 40 ELR:vc

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum RE: John M. Fisher

We have had inquiries in the past from persons indicating that they have had the inference ASC is closely related to the Bureau. In 1959, information was received that ASC was possibly planning to develop informants in the Communist Party which raised the possibility of intrusion in our field of primary responsibility. Files do not indicate further information has been developed in this regard.

Mr. Fisher is a former Special Agent who EOD 8-4-47, and resigned 2-13-53, in GS-12. His services were satisfactory, and he is on the Special Correspondents' List. Our relations have been cordial with him, and he has indicated to Bureau representatives in the past that ASC will fully coopera te with the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Mr. Fisher advising that the Director is unable to serve on the Committee due to his heavy schedule of commitments.

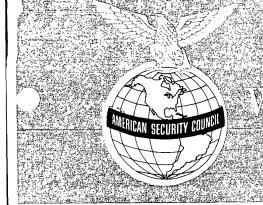
Mr. Jesser.

JAN - 2496 Mr. Copins Mr. Dellach Mr. Evans Mr. Gale Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tayel Mr. Trotter. Tele. Room.. Miss Holmes ... Miss Gandy..... Mr. Tolson Mr. Mohr__ OFFICE OF DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Callahan UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Conrad Mr. DeLoach Mr. Evans Mr. Malone Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter Mr. Jones Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy 53 SEP 21 1962 NOT RECORDED 5 SEP 18 1962

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Mr. Belmont Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad

Sullivan Mr. Tavel

Mr. Tolson

Tele. Room_ Miss Holmes

 $Miss Gandy_{-}$

Washington, September 10, 1962

WR 62-17

Soviet Russian Weaknesses and Vulnerabilities

In analyzing Soviet Russia, it is necessary to distinguish at the outset between weakness and vulnerability. A weakness is a condition of defect and impairment which does not in itself constitute a vulnerability. For it to develop into this state, an external stimulus is required. There are many deep weaknesses in the totalitarian Soviet Russian Empire, but so long as they remain untapped they are not, by definition, vulnerabilities. Policies of patched-up containment, evolution and wishful thinking on the coming breakup of the so-called Communist bloc serve only to guarantee that Soviet weaknesses shall not become vulnerabilities. The active external agent, the catalyst, is lacking.

The prodigious irony of the current situation is the fact that beneath the surface of most Soviet Russian accomplishments and points of strength rest their most profound weaknesses.

The real decision before this nation today is not whether to push or not to push into space, to disarm or not to disarm, to negotiate or not to negotiate, to trade or not to trade with the Red Empire. Instead, the basic and real decision is whether to meet or not to meet the full cold war challenge of colonial Moscow. If we should resolve to engage the enemy in the total context of the cold war, it wouldn't and couldn't be a matter of fighting this war only on our side of the 50 - yard line. The best defense is the offense, and it should be obvious that the defense of freedom is being battered from Laos to Cuba because our mere defensive and reactive posture is not the best defense.

A cold war offensive would not permit Moscow's imperialism to nibble away at us, for such an offensive necessitates the conversion of well known weaknesses in the enemy's empire into vulnerabilities and the systematic exploitation of these vulnerabilities toward his eventual destruction. 1 1 1 1

Editor's Note: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky is a professor of economics at Georgetown University. He is the author of the Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-70) which was passed by Congress in 1959. This resolution provides that the third week of July be set aside each year to remind the world of the nations held in bondage by Russian imperialism. Dr. Dobriansky is also a member of the American Security Council's Strategy Staff.

100-425828-68 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY There are five major areas for analysis: 1) the ideologico - propaganda; 2) the empire; 3) the so-called economic race; 4) the military - space field; and 5) the party apparatus.

1) We have still to appreciate the central importance of propaganda in the Cold War. The Soviet Russians have developed this basic art to make a relatively backward state appear as the equal of the American giant, to make the worst empire of its kind appear as the great proponent of national liberation and independence, and to move the minds of millions throughout the world in the belief that all this is so.

However, the weaknesses of Moscow's ideologico - propaganda are deep and fundamental. After twenty years of indoctrination, millions of Ukrainians, Georgians, Russians and others deserted colonial Moscow in World War II; after ten years of heavy propaganda Hungarian students and workers staged the 1956 revolution. There are many similar examples to prove the utter bankruptcy of Communist ideology when it is put into practice.

Nevertheless, Moscow continues to capitalize on this massive deception, chiefly because of our failure to develop these weaknesses into critical vulnerabilities. This requires a realization of the central importance of propaganda. The Voice of America is but a pygmy compared to Moscow's media. There are many good opportunities for demolishing the image Moscow casts of its empire. For example, we could easily show the Russian perversion of theoretical Marxism, the emptiness of so-called Communist ideology, the emergence of the technocratic elite in the U.S.S.R., and the colonial exploitation of the captive non-Russian nations within the Soviet Union. These are only a few points to establish the Russian mythology of Communism.

If we are to win the Cold War, we must recognize and repeatedly stress the real threat which Soviet Russian mythology conceals. And this is the Soviet Russian imperio-colonial system of totalitarian rule.

2) The second general area of Moscow's obvious strength is its expanded empire.

One of Moscow's paramount goals in the past five years has been to gain Western acquiescence to the permanence of its present empire, and our increasing indifference toward the captive nations has helped in this.

Those who today preach that the Soviet Russian Empire is showing signs of disintegration, that the future is with us, that all that is required is a military buildup and trade with this empire, are gravely misleading the citizens of this country. There is no substantial evidence of this. In fact, all the important and basic evidence of increasing empire strength points the other way. Of course, Moscow has its problems. Who doesn't? It had even greater problems at Stalin's death and during the Hungarian Revolution, but it, nonetheless, continued to build up its composite power.

Yet, beneath the surface of this imperial power and strength lies the most profound weakness of the Soviet Union and of the entire structure of Moscow's imperial rule

and power. This weakness is the immense latent power of the genuine patriotic nationalism of the captive peoples both within and outside the Soviet Union. It is this patriotic nationalism which is our most formidable weapon against Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism, not the superficial disagreements between puppets and the prime power.

Khrushchev's sensitivity here is shown by his fury at the Captive Nations Week Resolution, passed by Congress in 1959. Except for the U-2 incident, no event in the past ten years has had as violent an impact on Moscow as this resolution. Khrushchev and his puppets know, if we do not, the disastrous effects that a methodic implementation of this resolution could have on their world wide propaganda operations and on the nations within their empire.

3) In the economic area, it should be readily recognized that for cold war objectives the empire economy of the Soviet Union is strong, secure and increasingly threatening. Moscow has a long way to go to match our economy, but being a totalitarian and essentially a war economy, the U.S.S.R. poses an increasing threat as \$12 to \$20 billion of additional output becomes annually available to it for cold and hot war purposes.

Weaknesses in the economy are many, but most fundamental are the differences in status and real income between the ruling elite and the underlying population, and also the rampant economic colonialism to which the captive non-Russian peoples are subjected. This could be transformed into a vulnerability by focusing world-wide attention and opinion on these weaknesses. It would provide important political leverage to the liberal Russian and nationalist non-Russian forces within the U.S.S.R.

4) The U.S.S.R. devotes top priority allocation of resources to the military - space field. Over 20 percent of the gross product in the U.S.S.R. goes to military pursuits. Their further development poses great dangers, particularly in significant breakthroughs capable of magnifying their military power. Today, Khrushchev threatens us and the world with "global missles." He has been so effective in propagandizing the empire's military and space feats that in addition to naive and pacifist groups doing his work for him in the free nations, even our own leaders invoke from time to time the pangs of "nuclearitis" as an excuse for the absence of a well defined and developed cold war policy.

But the innovation of present military - space technology in no way alters the persistent weaknesses in the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. The ultimate weapon is still man and his morale, loyalties and will. Moscow is well aware that in all three major wars in this century, the motley and multinational forces of the Russian Empire, whether Tsarist or Soviet, disintegrated early.

Capitalization of this vital weakness into a vulnerability rests obviously on a broader program directed at the captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. Along with this is the necessity for a full and superior development of all our arms, nuclear and conventional. The only sure and safe way to preserve the gray peace and to move

forward to cold war victory is by attaining and maintaining unquestioned superiority along the entire spectrum of military technology and weaponry.

5) The final area for analysis is the party. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the cohesive agent of totalitarian Soviet Russian strength, and the vehicle for the subverting conspiracy beyond it.

However, it has weaknesses that could be developed into fatal vulnerabilities. The perennial problem of succession, intra-party feuding, the pressures of national parties in Ukraine, Georgia and elsewhere, and infiltration of party councils and machinery lend themselves to such a development. Here, as elsewhere, our offensive in the cold war would necessarily have to be organic, composite and totalistic. Pursuing one weakness as against others would be both foolish and wasteful. But involved in each of these major weaknesses is the basic problem of the captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.

It is painful to observe how, today, we continue to miss our opportunities for eventual Cold War Victory. However, I am positive that given an aroused citizenry, the dominant facts of international life and the predominant weaknesses of the Soviet Russian Empire will lead us to the pursuit of an inescapable policy of emancipation and a cold war strategy designed for decisive victory.

LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

Lev E. Wobriansky

Guest Editor

This report may be quoted in whole or in part if context is preserved, credit given and copy of quote furnished.

Editor-in-Chief ohn M. Fisher

Editor Frank J. Johnson

Chief, Washington Bureau .ee R. Pennington

ssociate Editor Shester Ward Lear Admiral USN (Ret.)

Contributing Editor Ir. Stefan Possony

The ASC WASHINGTON REPORT is prepared twice a month by the Washington Bureau of the American Security Council. It reports on national and international developments affecting the nation's security for the information of its 3200 member institutions. The Washington Bureau staff carefully researches each subject covered in a Washington Report. The facts in each issue are carefully checked with several experts on the particular subject. Any recommendations made in a Washington Report represent the consensus of the thinking of the best available experts.

Many member institutions and cooperating organizations reprint the ASC Washington Report for their own employees or members. Some of these reprint it as their own Washington Report with their own mastriead. Many newspapers also reprint from the Washington Report.

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Editor-in-Chief

100-425-828-68X

November 21, 1962

Mr. J. Allen Jensen
Executive Vice President
General Manager
Idaho Radio Corporation
Post Office Box 2008
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Dear Mr. Jensen:

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I received your letter of November 16th and appreciate the interest prompting you to write as you did.

The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and as such neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication of individual. This policy precludes my commenting concerning "Freedom University of the Air."

Speaking generally, however, I want to make it perfectly clear that former Special Agents of the FBI and individuals who furnished this Bureau information on a confidential basis are not necessarily experts on communism. Some of them have sought to capitalize on their former association with the FBI for the purpose of establishing themselves as such admitted. I am firmly convinced there are too many self-styled experts on communism, without valid credentials and without any access whatsoever to classified, factual data, who are engaged in rumormongering and hurling false and wholly unsubstantiated allegations against people whose views differ from their own.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. J. Allen Jensen

valid authorities on this topic and if the objectives of the program enlighten the public concerning the evils of communism without advocating the destruction of those freedoms inherent in our American heritage.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to

you.

Sincerely yours,

L Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

"An American's Challenge 10-9-62
Statement on Communism 7-15-62
Do You Really Understand Communism?
Communism and The Knowledge To Combat It!
Why Reds Make Friends With Businessmen

NOTE: Bufiles indicate we have had cordial correspondence with Mr. Jensen and there is no derogatory or further identifying information concerning him. His lengthy letter concerns a proposed program "Freedom University of the Air" produced by American Forum, Inc. and containing such speakers as W. Cleon Skousen, former informant Julia Brown, Karl Prussion, former Communist Dr. Bella V. Dodd et al. Correspondent sets forth his own thoughts and indicates that he has reservations regarding individuals who make a living out of being anticommunist and tradeon their experiences with the FBI. Although notquestioning the reliability of former informants when helping the FBI, he does not feel that when they are exposed and are no longer of use to the Bureau that they become "shining Americans" nor does he particularly trust former members of the Communist Party who have heft the Party and are now speaking against communism. Similarly he believes all former Special Agents are not necessarily qualified as experts on communism. He states he feels a great responsibility to the public as to what type of program would be put on and asks for any assistance or background material. It is believed the above answer is responsible and that no purpose would be served in setting forth the data concerning those previously associated with the Bureau such as Skousen and the former informants.



Radio and Television

IDAHO RADIO CORPORATION

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J. ALLEN JENSEN

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

GENERAL MANAGER

November 16, 1362

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

Like many other operators of radio and television stations, we are concerned as to how to present material to our listening and viewing audiences with respect to some of the critical problems which fact Americans today.

One of these problems is how to properly inform our people about Communism and Communist tactics inside our country insofar as they relate to ideologies and conduct which actually threatens to subvert the American system of government and the economic foundations thereof.

From time to time, producers of programs come to us offering series of programs which are designated as anti-Communist. They sometimes come with an astounding array of lecturers and personalities who purport to be experts on Communism.

One such organization entitled American Forum, Inc." which has produced a series of programs under the general title of Freedom University of the Air" and whose main offices are 3434 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles 5, California, have recently approached us offering a series of some 65 half-hour programs purporting to answer the question "What can I do to protect, preserve and extend our freedom?"

In their brochure, which includes a synopsis of individual programs, we have noted that a number of the lecturers are people who have worked with, in, or for the F.B.I. at some time. For example, the faculty advisor is Mr. W. Cleon Skousen, who lectures on "The Theory of Communism", "A Message From Katanga", and "The Five Steps We Must Take" to combat the Communist threat. Mr. Skousen is listed as having served for some 15 or 18 years as a number of the F.B.I., which apparently qualified him as an expert in the field of Communist tactics related to subversion and infiltration.

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Page Two Mr. J. Edgar Hoover November 16, 1962

Others listed are Mrs. Julia Brown, "who served for nine years as a counterspy for the F.B.I." in the Communist Party; Matt Cvetic, also "for nine years a counterspy" for the F.B.I. in the Communist Party: Karl Prussion, "a counterspy for the F.B.I. for twelve years"; Paul and Marion Miller, informants for the F.B.I. while members of Communist organizations.

Then there are listed former Communists, such as Dr. Bella V. Dodd, a Communist for 25 years before she left the party; Barbara Hartle, for more than 20 years a member of the Communist Party.

Also listed is a Michel Struelens, a personal representative of Moise Tshombe, president of the Katanga Province in the Congo and head of the Katanga Lobby in Washington.

Questions arise in our mind as to the reliability of some of these people, not from the standpoint of the information which they furnished to the F.B.I. in the case of counterspies and informants, but their reliability as spokesmen for the American way of life. We have reason to believe, for example, that some informants are informants because there is money involved. Then, for one reason or another, when their activities are brought to light, their role changes from that of "counterspy" or "informant" to "shining American."

We have the same reservation about people who have been members of the Communist Party for many years, and then for one reason or another abandon the Party and suddenly become proponents of the American system. We have reservations about pointing them up to our television and radio audiences as examples of people best qualified to speak on Americanism. We also have reservations about people such as Mr. Skousen, who seem to fall in the category of professional anti-Communists; those who make a living out of being anti-Communist and trading on the experiences they've had with such organizations as the F.B.I. Our observations lead us to suspect that many of these people and groups sow dissension, distrust, and discord more than they truly inform people as to the nature of the Communist conspiracy or provide a knowledge of the Constitutional system under which we live.

We realize that in your position as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, you must be very circumspect in what you say or what you write about the matters related above. Nevertheless, is there anything you can say about

Page Three Mr. J. Edgar Hoover November 16, 1962

such matters? Is it possible for you to express approval or disapproval of such program series as "Freedom University of the Air"? More than this, such a series as this may not have even come to your attention even though it deals with the subject about which the F.B.I. is vitally concerned.

Our problem is that we feel a great responsibility with respect to the ideas that we let loose in the communities we serve. Random ideas seem to us not nearly so potentially dangerous as ideas put together by a group of people for a particular purpose over a protracted period. We are not well enough informed to determine whether programs such as the above are really in the public interest. At the same time, we recognize that we are responsible as broadcast operators to determine as best we can what is in the public interest. Nor do we want to turn to a governmental agency to make up our minds for us. At the same time, might we however, expect some information relating to the general reliability of people utilized by the F.B.I. who speak on subjects related to the general area of Communism, but outside the specific work for which they were engaged by the F.B.I.?

Any background material you could furnish us, either general or specific which would give us some help in making up our minds as to the advisability of working with such organizations as "Freedom University of the Air" would be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

. Allen Jensen

Executive Vice President

General Manager

JAJ/pc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

The W. S. Savel

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Washington, November 19, 1962

WR 62-22

South Vietnam: The Next Phase of the War

The tide of battle in South Vietnam is beginning to turn in favor of the combined U.S.-Vietnamese effort. This is the direct result of the United States decision to implement the economic recommendations of the Staley Report* and the military recommendations of General Taylor after his survey trip in October 1961.

Here is what brought about this change for the better:

American military advisors are now assigned down to the battalion and province level. This follows the pattern used so successfully in Greece. In the fall of 1961, there were around 600 U.S. officers and men in Vietnam. Today the number is approaching 7,000.

Modern U.S. military equipment is arriving in significant quantities. Specifically, Marine (H-34's) and Army (H-21's) helicopters enable the Vietnamese to exploit air mobility by organizing "quick strike" units to attack the Viet Cong (Communist) forces whenever they are located. Tactical and logistic airlift is provided by our own Air Force C-123's and C-130's and Army Caribou (assault transport aircraft). Ground mobility in the inundated rice paddys of the Delta is made possible by Army M-113's, a new amphibious armored personnel carrier. Our Navy has furnished large numbers of light, shallow-draft, fibre-glass boats powered by U.S. outboard motors, for use as "water cavalry" along the many rivers and canals which are the commercial arteries of the southern third of the nation.

Supplementary forces, as they become trained and equipped, are taking over local defense missions from the Regular Army, thus enabling the latter to conduct offensive operations against already identified Viet Cong units, strongholds, or base areas. The Bao An (Civil Guard), nearing its full strength of 72,000, has

^{*}These recommendations included an increase in the force levels of the Vietnamese armed forces to 200,000; a "crash" program of economic and social assistance at the village level; and a five-year economic development program. For further details see WR 61-13, September 11, 1961.

already completed the training of over 80% of its personnel. Similarly, the Dan Ve (the South Vietnamese Self-Defense Corps) now include some 80,000 men, three-fourths of whom are trained.

The so-called "Strategic Hamlet" program is catching on and is gaining the support of the population. The purpose here is two-fold. First, by gathering the rural population together into fortified towns, they are protected from marauding Communist guerrila bands and are provided with a feeling of communal security which they never had before. Second, the Strategic Hamlets, by controlling the movement of people and supplies, go a long way toward separating the true Viet Cong from the ordinary citizen. While this program is only 28% complete, already over one-third of the nation's total population now live within these defended Strategic Hamlets.

Despite these major accomplishments, the "invisible war" in South Vietnam goes on in deadly earnest. Casualties on both sides have reached a total of nearly 38,000 since the first of the year. All indications point to a long and hard struggle ahead, with the Republic of Vietnam's forces gradually gaining the upper hand and pressing forward to ultimate victory. But even this cautious optimism can be upset if the Communist authorities decide to throw major new resources into the struggle or to enlarge the war. It's about time for them to do this. As President Diem said in a recent speech: "The enemy, realizing that its days are numbered, will certainly not stand with arms crossed to wait for its death."

Specific indicators that the Communists are busily preparing for a stepped-up offensive against South Vietnam are these:

Taking full advantage of the secure "base area" in northern Laos presented to them by Western diplomats at this summer's Geneva Conference, they are shifting the center of gravity of their "main force" units southward using Laos and Cambodia as "privileged sanctuaries" for the movement of their troops and supplies. According to the Laotian army commander General Boonlert Samchan's report of mid-October, more than 7,000 regular troops of the North Vietnamese Army have been left behind in Laos despite the Geneva Agreement that all such forces be withdrawn by October 7th.

Three regiments of the 325th Division of the "People's Army of North Vietnam" have moved into Laos, south and west of the Seventeenth Parallel, taking up key positions astride Route 9 leading into Quang Tri, the northernmost province of South Vietnam.

Soviet IL-14 aircraft (each having a cargo capacity as high as 35 tons) continue their regular aerial supply missions to the Laos airfields of Nam Tha, Muong Sai and Tchepone. The latter, said to have been converted under Soviet direction into a fortified city, now serves as a staging area for North Vietnamese guerrillas on their way to join the Viet Cong forces operating against President Diem's government.

Over 6,000 Red Chinese coolies are reported (October 19th) to be working around the clock to complete the strategic highway linking Communist China with the key northern Laos city of Phong Saly.

Paralleling these military measures has been an intensified political effort centered around the Communist-organized National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLFSV).

Headed by its president, lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, and its secretary general, Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, a delegation from the Front has visited Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, the U.S.S.R., North Korea, Communist China and North Vietnam seeking international stature as spokesmen for an anti-Diem resistance movement in South Vietnam. A second delegation from the Front attended the Afro-Asian Democratic Lawyers Conference in Conakry (Guinea) in mid-October making good use of this Communist sponsored meeting to carry their message to many naive representatives of the newly emerging nations of Africa and South Asia.

Meanwhile, the Communists have established what they call the "Viet Bac Autonomous Region" located north of Hanoi. It includes the northeastern portion of the country which borders on the Red China province of Yunan. This region is inhabited primarily by mountain peoples similar in ethnic origin to the Montagnards of the High Plateau of South Vietnam. Claiming that this region is truly "autonomous" -- which, of course, it is not -- the Communists are able to add credence to the propaganda they are spreading daily among the Montagnards of the south. That is: "Return to the mountains and join us in our fight against the Diem government. When we achieve victory we will establish for you a similar "autonomous region" where you can live in your beloved mountains free from outside interference and entirely under your own jurisdiction. As you can see, we have made such a region for your brothers in the north. We will do the same for you when Diem is destroyed."

All these preparatory measures point to a new combined military political offensive against South Vietnam in the not too distant future.

Militarily it could take the form of a heavy push into Kontum-Pleiku plateau and thence along the mountain range running to the sea in the vicinity of Qui Non, thus sealing off the northern third of the country. Once the Viet Cong gain military control of such a large geographic area with borders contiguous to North Vietnam, a government of the National Liberation Front would secede from the Republic of Vietnam and seek immediate recognition and military assistance from the Communist bloc nations.

<u>Politically</u> as soon as the Front has obtained international recognition and support -- even though it be confined to the Communist bloc and a smattering of "neutral" nations -- it would then press for a prompt cease fire and negotiation to reunify South Vietnam under a "national union government, comprising representatives

of all parties and groups of different political tendencies." Once this coalition government was installed it would "carry out a peaceful and neutral foreign policy, establish friendly relations with all countries, first of all, the neighbor countries. It will not join any military bloc, not let any country set up military bases in South Vietnam, and will receive aid from all countries without any political conditions attached." All this would be legalized at an international conference where an agreement would be signed guaranteeing that "powers from different blocs would respect South Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality. South Vietnam would then be ready to form with Cambodia and Laos a neutral zone in which each country will enjoy full sovereignty." (The foregoing quotations were taken from the policy paper issued by representatives of the National Liberation Front following their conferences with Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi on October 20-21, 1962.)

If this well thought out strategy should ever begin to materialize, let's hope the United States doesn't lose its nerve and make the same mistake it did when it supported just such an arrangement in Laos.

FRANK J. JOHNSON

Editor

This report may be quoted in whole or in part if context is preserved, credit given and copy of quote furnished.

Editor-in-Chief John M. Fisher

Editor Frank J. Johnson

Chief, Washington Bureau Lee R. Pennington

Associate Editor
Chester Ward
Rear Admiral USN (Ret.)

Contributing Editor Dr. Stefan Possony The ASC WASHINGTON REPORT is prepared twice a month by the Washington Bureau of the American Security Council. It reports on national and international developments affecting the nation's security for the information of its over 3300 member institutions. The Washington Bureau staff carefully researches each subject covered in a Washington Report. The facts in each issue are carefully checked with several experts on the particular subject. Any recommendations made in a Washington Report represent the consensus of the thinking of the best available experts.

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John M. Fisker

Editor-in-Chief



COUNCIL NOTES

Mr. Conrad Mr. Detbach Mr. Evans Mr. Gale Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter. Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy.

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During the past year, many advertisers have found sponsorship of TV programs about Communism to be a good advertising buy.

One of the currently successful TV series is "Freedom University of the Air". "Freedom University of the Air" is a series of 65 half hour TV programs for use by local stations with local sponsorship. The enclosed booklet describes this series in detail.

W. Cleon Skousen, faculty director of "Freedom University of the Air", was formerly Field Director of the American Security Council. He participated in the filming of this series while with the ASC. He resigned to devote full time to editing and promoting the series.

"Freedom University of the Air" is now carried by TV stations in: Bakersfield, California (KLYD); Baton Rouge, Louisiana (WBRZ); Salt Lake City, Utah (KSL-TV); Midland - Odessa, Texas (KOSA-TV); Jackson, Mississippi (WLBT); San Antonio, Texas, (WOAI-TV); Milwaukee, Wisconsin (WITI-TV); It will soon be shown in St. Louis, Missouri (KPLR-TV); Atlanta, Georgia (WAGA-TV); Marquette, Michigan (WLUC-TV); Seattle - Tacoma, Washington (KTVW); San Francisco - Oakland, California (KTVU-TV); Indianapolis, Indiana (WTTV). Negotiations are in progress in nineteen other cities.

We suggest that you give serious consideration to sponsoring educational anti-Communist TV shows as part of your overall advertising program.

One way to do part of your own market testing of this idea is to sponsor a few of the 65 "Freedom University of the Air" programs in one local market. This series is well suited for this because it is designed for several local sponsors ENCTOPORE ATTACHED

John M. Fishe

123 North Wacker Drive • Chicago 6, Illinois

DO-6

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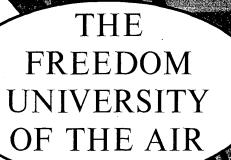
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TARGET: COMMUNISM Introductory Course

THE FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

Target: Communism

* * *

CONCEPT:

, The Freedom University of the Air is a series of sixty-five half-hour television programs, featuring author and former F.B.I. agent W. Cleon Skousen as Faculty Director, and lectures by outstanding authorities on internal subversion, the external threat, Socialism, free enterprise, and Americanism.

This extraordinary course is designed to give the viewer a basic understanding of the social, political, and economic problems confronting the United States today. Mr. Skousen's lucid introductions and conclusions to each of the lectures are masterpieces of concise commentary.

In conjunction with the television programs, *The Freedom University of the Air* offers the viewer a completely correlated home study course. It is the first authoritative extension course on Freedom ever made available to the public.

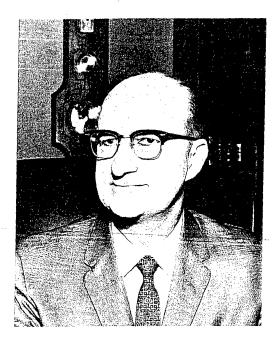
The supplemental bibliography

has been compiled by prominent specialists in every phase of Freedom. The material has been formulated in such a manner as to enable every viewer to be a well informed citizen.

The Freedom University of the Air is non-political in every respect. It does inform, but in a calm, factual manner . . . there is no editorializing. But in its factual presentation it becomes a most dramatic form of current history.

We believe the American way of life, as developed through the free enterprise system, is the result of our Constitution and our government by law. We present this proposition in its entirety.

Because industry and business have a vital stake in freedom, the programs are designed for commercial sponsorship, and the following pages offer a brief glimpse of the subjects covered, and the distinguished faculty of *The Freedom University of the Air*.



W. CLEON SKOUSEN, Faculty Director

A 16-year veteran of the FBI and author of the top selling book. The Naked Communist," W. Cleon Skousen is the Faculty Director and a featured speaker on The Freedom University of the Air.

Mr. Skousen was educated in Canada, the United States and Mexico, and spent two years in England. He holds an LLB degree from George Washington University, and was admitted to practice law in the District of Columbia.

Following his tenure with the FBI, he served for five years as a faculty member of Brigham Young University and, for two years, taught courses in Public Administration at the University of Utah. He was granted a leave of absence to reorganize the Salt Lake City Police Department, and served as Chief of Police for four years.

At the end of this assignment, Time Magazine said he had "Run a model Police Force." The Salt Lake Tribune editorialized. "Chief Skousen has done an outstanding job of reorganizing and strengthening the Force. It is to his credit

that he leaves the Department far more efficient and with a far more enviable record than was the case when he took over."

Cleon Skousen has served on a Special Committee to study organized crime set up by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and was one of the founders of the International Juvenile Officers Association. He served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Utah Peace Officers Association, and is presently Senior Staff Consultant to the American Security Council.

During the past year, he has made many television appearances, countless radio talks and has spoken to more than 200,000 people in clubs, churches and universities throughout the country.

His newest book, "So You Want To Raise a Boy?", was published early in 1962 by Doubleday who, from early indications, predicts outstanding success for the publication. Mr. Skousen and his wife, the former Jewell Pitcher, are parents of eight children and reside in Salt Lake City.



General Orville A. Anderson

Air Power expert who retired from active service in the USAF in December, 1950. Presently he is the Executive Director of the Air Force Historical Foundation,

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

THE DISTINGUISHED **FACULTY**



Ezra Taft Benson

Former Secretary of

cil of Twelve for the LDS Church.



Dr. George Benson

President of Harding College, Searcy, Ar-kansas. The widely traveled educator has been cited for his unabated patriotic efforts, and was a recipient of the Free-

doms Foundation Award for 11 consecutive years, starting in 1949.



Doctor Constantin Boldyreff

Former chairman of the Russian Department at Georgetown University, and pre-sently a leader of the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists

(NTS). A consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Boldyreff came to this country in 1947 to recruit for the Anti-Communist movement.



Julia Brown

A resident of Los Angeles, California, who severed her service with the FBI in March, 1960, following nine years of service as a counterspy. Mrs. Brown empha-

sizes that Reds work "around the clock" to subvert our country.



Matt Cvetic

Author of "The Big Decision," Mr. Cvetic has been fighting communism for twenty years, nine of which were spent as a counterspy in the professional and government high eche-

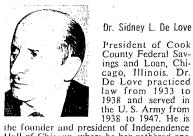
lons of the Communist Party. He resides in Los Angeles, California.



Dr. Tirso Del Junco

Medical School graduate of the University of Havana, and schoolmate of Fidel Castro. A resident of the United States since 1949, Dr. Del Junco was a member of the Cuban Army

of Liberation and took part in the abortive Bahia de Cochinos invasion, April 17, 1961.



Dr. Sidney L. De Love

President of Cook County Federal Sav-ings and Loan, Chi-

Hall of Chicago, where he has gathered one of the finest collections of Americana in the



Clyde Doyle

Representative 23rd District, California, now serving his 15th year in Congress. Member of two major committees: House Armed Services Committee, and House Un-American Activi-

ties Committee, and special subcommittee chairman.



Dr. Bella V. Dodd

Former political science instructor at Hunter College. Dr. Dodd joined the Communist Party, holding such posts as

before the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Department of Justice.



Y. Frank Freeman

Vice President of Paramount Pictures in charge of studio operations, and chairman of the board of the Association of Motion Picture Producers. Recipient in 1947 of the first an-

nual Jean Hersholt Award for humanitarian services by the Motion Picture Academy.



Barbara Hartle

Sentenced to five years imprisonment for her Communist Party affiliation, she was granted executive clemency because of her testimony and

cooperation in revealing the Communist deceit and tactics in its operation in this country.



Dr. Virgil S. Hollis

County Superintendent of Schools, Marin County, California. Earning his Doctorate in Education in 1953 at Stanford University, Dr. Hollis has been a school admin-

Francisco Bay area for many years.



Donald L. Jackson

Former Congressman from the 16th District, California, who retired from govern-ment service after 14 years in Congress.
His assignments included the House
Committee on For-

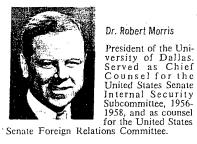
eign Affairs, and House Committee on Un-American Activities.



Paul and Marion Miller

Parents of three children, the couple served as Communist Party members and informants for the FBI. In 1957, they were allowed to testify against the Party, thus terminating their usefulness to the FBI.





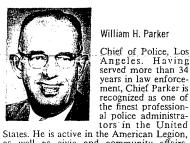
Dr. Robert Morris



Jose Norman

His plantation and land confiscated by the Castro rebels, Mr. Norman went underground two months after Castro came to power. Since then he has been fighting Communism,

and advocates a show of military strength in Cuba by the United States.



William H. Parker

Chief of Police, Los Angeles. Having served more than 34 years in law enforcement, Chief Parker is

as well as civic and community affairs.



Dr. Daniel A. Poling

Editor of the Christian Herald, the most widely circulated religious journal in the United States. Dr. Poling is a minister of religion, novelist,

radio speaker, leader of civic movements, and counsellor of philanthropists.



Karl Prussion

A resident of Los Al-A resident of Los Altos, California, Mr. Prussion served the FBI as a counterspy for 12 years, terminating his work in 1959. He testified before the Committee fore the Committee on Un-American Ac-

tivities during the riotous hearings in San Francisco.



Ben Reddick

Owner-publisher of the Newport Harbor News-Press, Newport Beach, California. Member of the Board of Directors of the of Directors of the California Newspaper Publishers Association, and Pres-

ident of the Orange County Newspaper Publishers' Association.



John Fred Schlafly, Jr.

Co-author of the American Bar Asso-ciation Report on Communist Strategy, Tactics, Objectives.
Presently attached to
a Naval Reserve Intelligence Division.
Mr. Schlafly is a resistrential

dent of St. Louis, Missouri.



Max B. Skousen

Spent two years with the Army Air Corps in India and China, and two years as a and two years as a missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Developed the "Selling America" program now being presented throughout the country by the National Management Association

Association.



Michel Struelens

Moise Tshombe's personal representative for Katanga in the United States, and head of the Katanga Information Services. Mr. Struelens has spent his life in Afri-

ca and is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on present day political struggles there.



Admiral Felix B. Stump, USN (Ret.)

Former first commanding officer of



Stephen Szabo

A double amputee due to torture and mistreatment in a Communist concentration camp in Hungary, Mr. Szabo is spreading the word throughout the United States on the truth

of the Hungarian fight for freedom.



William J. Teague

Vice President of Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, A highly respected, youthful college administrator, Mr. Teague is a member of the Los Ange-les Breakfast Club, American College

Public Relations Association and other professional and civic groups.



Rear Admiral Chester Ward, USN (Ret.)

Starting a distinguished Navy career in 1927, Admiral Ward's duties have ranged from legal staff work in the 12th Naval District, Pacific Fleet, and Judge office.

Advocate General's office.



Dr. Kenneth D. Wells

President and Trustee of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The co-founder of the Foundation which annually recognizes outstanding contribu-tions to Americanism,

Dr. Wells has taught economics at the University of Akron, and the University of Southern California.



Loyd Wright

A practicing attorney in Los Angeles, chairman of the International Bar Association, and former president of the American Bar Association. In 1955, Mr. Wright was appointmember Commission

ed to serve on the 12 member Commission on Government Security, a bi-partisan com-mission created by Congress.



Dr. M. Norvel Young

President of Pepperdine College in Los Angeles, California, and editor-publisher of "Twentieth Cen-tury Christian," a nationally circulated,

non-sectarian religious magazine. Dr. Young is a Kiwanian, a Rotarian, and an active participant in numerous civic projects.

Admiral Felix B. Stump, USN (Ret), right, discusses the internal and external threat of Communism with Rear Admiral Chester Ward, USN (Ret). Both men are members of the Freedom University's distinguished faculty.

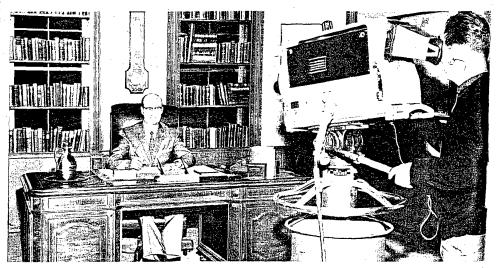


Robert B. Raisbeck, left, producer of the television series "Freedom University of the Air" is shown with W. Cleon Skousen. Mr. Raisbeck has a long series of television and motion picture credits, among them "Queen for a Day" and "The Ruggles" series. Perhaps his most outstanding achievement was the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge Gold Medal Award in 1961 for his motion picture "The Eleventh Commandment."





American people speak to Russian people as Cleon Skousen, left, and Constantin Boldyreff speak on Russian Free Radio from telephone in Los Angeles, via booster station in Frankfort, Germany.



Faculty Director W. Cleon Skousen awaits cue during recent filming of the Freedom University of the Air series.

Faculty member Karl Prussion, former counterspy for the FBI, appears intent as he delivers stirring message on the Communist conspiracy. Mr. Prussion has addressed more than 10,000 citizens in the past few months.



THE FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR AT WORK

The Freedom University of the Air follows the established educational procedure of involving its students in activities designed to further their understanding of, and participation in, the course of study. The following materials are made available to the students of the Freedom University so that they may become doers, as well as viewers:

Study Club Kits

These kits have been prepared by outstanding experts in the fields of Communism and Socialism, and include such aids as tape recordings, Congressional Committee reports, and reading lists. Along with this information is the complete plan of organization.

Freedom Forum Kits

These include the scope, aims, and purposes of a Freedom Forum. Organizational charts, by-laws, tax structure, and community activities are all fully and completely covered in this guide.

Specialized Books

Books that were out of print have

been researched by the Freedom University staff. New editions such as "Toward Soviet America," and "Century of Conflict" are available, along with such standbys as "Masters of Deceit" and "The Naked Communist."

Films and Audio Tapes

The Freedom University of the Air series is being offered to study clubs, service clubs, luncheon groups, and the like.

Enrollment and Completion Certificates

Viewers receive certificates upon enrollment and upon the satisfactory completion of an examination at the conclusion of the course.

So there you have it . . . a complete, well-rounded course in Americanism. In addition to the knowledge gained from the television series, it has been discovered that viewers desire supplemental sources of information to satisfy their aroused intellectual curiosity. The Freedom University is prepared to fulfill this need.

COURSE OF STUDY

The 65 lectures given by our distinguished faculty cover the following subjects:

"THE EXTERNAL THREAT"

"Military Policy and The Cold War" General Orvil A. Anderson, USAF Ret.

"Communism Inside and Outside U.S.A." Admiral Felix Stump, USN Ret.

"Let's Stop Surrendering"
Admiral Chester Ward, USN Ret.

"The Betrayal of Cuba" Ezra Taft Benson Jose Norman

"A Message from Katanga" Dr. Robert Morris Michel Struelens W. Cleon Skousen

"Behind the Iron Curtain" Dr. Norvel Young

"The Anti-Communist Underground Inside Russia" Dr. Constantin Boldyreff

"Policy for Winning the Cold War" Loyd Wright

"The Betrayal of Hungary"
Steve Szabo

"THE INTERNAL THREAT"

"Experiences in the Communist Party"
Julia Brown

"The Big Decision"
Matt Cvetic

"Is There an Internal Threat?"
Ezra Taft Benson

"The New Communist Fronts" Donald Jackson

"Communist Infiltration" Karl Prussion

"Rebirth in Freedom" Barbara Hartle

"I was a Spy"
Paul and Marion Miller

"The Communist Drive on Youth" Dr. Bella V. Dodd

"Communist Threat to Forces of Law and Order" William H. Parker

"THE AMERICAN WAY"

"Theory of Communism" W. Cleon Skousen

"The Intellectual Appeal of Communism"

Dr. Bella V. Dodd

"The Supreme Court and Communism" J. F. Schlafly, Jr.

"The Five Steps We Must Take" W. Cleon Skousen

"The House Committee on Un-American Activities" Clyde Doyle

"Knowledge is Strength" Dr. George Benson

"America at the Crossroads"
Dr. Robert Morris

"The Four Freedoms" Max Skousen "The 110% American"

William Teague
"What the Flag is Saying"

Reverend Daniel A. Poling
"My Knowledge of Communism"

Y. Frank Freeman

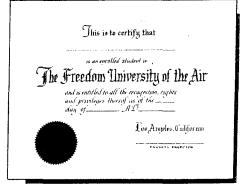
"Our American Heritage" Dr. Sidney De Love

"The Responsibility of the Press in a Time of Crisis" Ben Reddick

"So You Want to Fight Communism?"
Dr. Virgil Hollis

"Patriotism's New 3 R's"
Dr. Kenneth Wells

Every Freedom University of the Air program is available on film or video tape on a lease basis. Write: Freedom University of the Air, P.O. Box 98, Los Angeles 51, California.



An Enrollment Certificate will be sent to the viewer by the Freedom University upon receipt of the completed registration form below.

Upon satisfactory completion of the final examination, the viewer will receive the *Freedom Uni*versity of the Air Completion Certificate.



REGISTRATION FORM

THE FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR POST OFFICE BOX 98 LOS ANGELES 51, CALIFORNIA

NAME				
PLEASE PRINT	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	
ADDRESS				
		STREET	•	
CITY		ZONE	STATE	
CII I. deanna ann ann ann ann ann ann ann ann an		LONE	31712	
OCCUPATION		DATE	DATE OF BIRTH	

PLACE 4c STAMP HERE

Freedom University of the Air
P. O. Box 98
Los Angeles 51, California

Freedom University of the Air
P. O. Box 98
Los Angeles 51, California

Please send me the following	ng information pertaining to the Freedom U	Iniversity of the Air Home Study Course:
*		•
:	,	
1		
	NAME(Please Print)	
	ADDRESS	
		Street
i	CITY	ZONESTATE

OPTIONAL PURM NO. 10 UNITED STATES G lemoranıı то :DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 12/17/6 SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-0)ALL INFORMATION CONT MERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL INFORMATION CONCERNING CRIME RECORDS Miss Gandy. Former SAC NORMAN H. McCABE, now with the Radio Corporation of America at Camden, New Jersey, has called attention to a current advertising brochure put out by the American Security Council, 123 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois under the title, "Freedom University of the Air. The brochure advertises a course entitled, "TARGET: COMMUNISM Introductory Course." It consists of a series of 65 half hour television programs featuring former SA W. CLEON SKOUSEN as Faculty Director with "lectures by outstanding authorities on internal subversion, the external threat, Socialism, free enterprise, and Americanism." The brochure gives the names and background sketches on the various faculty members. Many of the persons mentioned have served as informants for the Bureau and as Government witnesses. Some are connected with Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa. Mr. Mc CABE advised that RCA formerly paid \$900.00 a year for membership in the American Security Council. They have not renewed their membership but continued to receive literature. The brochure and the cover letter from JOHN M. FISHER, President, American Security Council, are forwarded herewith to the Bureau. This course is undoubtedly already known to the Bureau but if it has not already been called to attention of the Bureau it may have some value for information. of this letter is sent to Chicago for information. 2 - Bu (Encl 1 - Chicag 1 - Ph WINCILOSURE ATT ACHED NSH:ec (4)5 5 JAN 16 1963 REC. UNIT

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ENCLOSURE

100-425828-10

January 15, 1963

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Reverend Alan Godeale
Church of the Christian Union, Unitarian
2101 Auburn Street
Rockford, Illinois

Dear Mr. Deale:

Your letter of January 7, 1963, with enclosure, has been received, and it is always encouraging to hear from individuals who are aware of the menace communism poses to our freedoms and who desire to combat this evil.

With respect to your inquiry concerning statements dealing with communist subversion in the United States, I have stressed repeatedly that each of us should gain a broad knowledge of the origin, aims and methods of the communist conspiracy so that we can intelligently comprehend the danger it presents. While the menace of communism is serious, I strongly feel that it is necessary for us to confront this threat in a calm, realistic, rational and law-abiding manner. The label of "communist" is too often indiscriminately attached to those whose views differ from the majority. Those whose lives are not lived according to what one segment of society might decree the "norm" are too frequently challenged as "Reds." If we are to effectively resist the eroding influence of communism, it is imperative that all citizens of this Nation try to exhibit in more positive ways the value and superiority of our form of government over any foreign ideology.

The subversive knows well the value of fully exploiting such controversial subjects as civil rights, academic freedom and so-called peace issues, and we must guard against being duped into irrational attacks on democratic institutions and officials of government. We should never hesitate when fully informed that communist influence threatens to voice our convictions with courage; however, this opposition must be careful, constructive and positive, and it must be kept within the due process of law. I am confident you will agree this is fundamental to liberty.

62 JAN 22 1963

TELETYPE UNIT

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ATT





Reverend Alan G. Deale

I am enclosing some additional material on the general topic of communism which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

U. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover Director

Enclosures (5)

An American's Challenge
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-1-61 LEB Intro
4-17-62 Internal Security statement
The Current Communist Threat

b6 b7С

NOTE: In 1958, correspondent defended Bureau in letter to local editor re article by Fred J. Cook. Last outgoing 10-10-61 sent Bureau literature. Enclosure was an add announcing "The Freedom University of the Air." This program is sponsored by the American Security Council which is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. Former Special Agents are involved with this group. Is a double amputee due to torture and mistreatment in a communist concentration camp in Hungary. W. Cleon Skousen is a former Bureau clerk and Special Agent who resigned voluntarily 10-5-51. Skousen is active with the American Security Council.



church of the christian union, unitarian

2101 AUBURN STREET • ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS • 964-6112 • ALAN G. DEALE, MINISTER

January 7, 1963

O American Security Council Mr. J. Edgar Hoover U. S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Dear Sir:

Reedon University of the later is on the

You may be interested in a series of programs that have just started on one of our local Television stations. The enclosed full page ad gives an indication of the scope of the operation.

Stephen Stabo W. CLean I was disturbed by statements made by Mr. Skousen and one Steve Szabo who was introduced as a former Hungarian Freedom fighter who is now an American citizen.

In reply to Mr. Skousen's question about communist subversion in the United States, Mr. Szabo gave two illustrations of such influence. One he referred to was the prevalence of Christmas cards with "Seasons Greetings" as their only message. The other was the fact that prayers cannot be offered in the public schools in New York State.

I think there is a danger in making such rash statements. A truck driver told me that the bit about the Christmas cards got him thinking about communist subversion. The statements would not be worthy of note if they were not so fantastic, and on television.

What is a citizen to do in the face of such statements?

Sincerely yours,

HURCH OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION, UNITARIAN

Alan G. Deale Minister

AGD/em

Encl.

40 JAN 7.6 1963

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DATE 7/2/88 BY 5/7/2/86

ENCLOSURE

100-420828-11



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RECEIVED

DEC 10 1982

J. J. BRANT

November 27, 1962

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

During the past year, many advertisers have found sponsorship of TV programs about Communism to be a good advertising buy.

One of the currently successful TV series is "Freedom University of the Air". "Freedom University of the Air" is a series of 65 half hour TV programs for use by local stations with local sponsorship. The enclosed booklet describes this series in detail.

W. Cleon Skousen, faculty director of "Freedom University of the Air", was formerly Field Director of the American Security Council. He participated in the filming of this series while with the ASC. He resigned to devote full time to editing and promoting the series.

"Freedom University of the Air" is now carried by TV stations in: Bakersfield, California (KLYD); Baton Rouge, Louisiana (WBRZ); Salt Lake City, Utah (KSL-TV); Midland - Odessa, Texas (KOSA-TV); Jackson, Mississippi (WLBT); San Antonio, Texas, (WOAI-TV); Milwaukee, Wisconsin (WITI-TV); It will soon be shown in St. Louis, Missouri (KPLR-TV); Atlanta, Georgia (WAGA-TV); Marquette, Michigan (WLUC-TV); Seattle - Tacoma, Washington (KTVW); San Francisco - Oakland, California (KTVU-TV); Indianapolis, Indiana (WTTV). Negotiations are in progress in nineteen other cities.

We suggest that you give serious consideration to sponsoring educational anti-Communist TV shows as part of your overall advertising program.

One way to do part of your own market testing of this idea is to sponsor a few of the 65 "Freedom University of the Air" programs in one local market. This series is well suited for this because it is designed for several local sponsors in each market.

John M. Fisher

President

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL



As another service to our community WREX-TV presents...

The Freedom University of the Air

Saturday, January 5th 5:30 P. M.

Premiere Special

"The 11th Commandment" starring Robert Dix - this 2-hour spectacular is the story : the struggle between the philosophies of communism and free enterprise-including actual bombardment scenes of Quemoy by Red China.

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he Freedom University

internal subversion the external threat

The Freedom University of the Air Sponsors

Rockford Screw Products Swan Hillman Midwest Printing & Caster Motors Advertising Co. Rockford Colonial Baking Rock River Savings & Loan Ass'n Anderson Bros. Mfg. Co. Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co. Rockford Newspapers, Inc. Ray Jones Trucking Hugo Linden & Sons. Inc. Elco Tool & Screw Corp. American National Bank & Trust Co. Barber-Colman Co. Guyer & Enichen

Smith Oil Corp.

Northwestern Steel & Wire Co.

... internal subversion, the external threat, socialism free enterprise and Americanism covered completely in a weekly series on WREX-TV

This extraordinary course is designed to give the viewer a basic understanding of the social, political, and economic problems confronting the United States today. Mr. Skousen's lucid introductions and conclusions to each of the lectures are masterpieces of concise commentary.

The Freedom University of the Air is non-political in every respect. It does inform, but in a calm, factual manner . . . there is no editorializing. But in its factual presentation it becomes a most dramatic form of current history.

We urge you to watch Freedom University of the Air, on WREX-TV, Channel 13, every Saturday at 5:30 P.M.

W. Cleon Skousen, Faculty Director

A 16-year veteran of the FBI and author of the top selling book, "The Naked Communist", Mr. Skousen is the featured speaker on the premier of The Freedom University of the of the Preedom Inversity of Land Air: A lawyer, former chief of police and teacher, Mr. Skousen is presently Senior Staft Consultant to the American Security Council. In the past year he has appeared on radio, TV and before more than 200,000. eople in clubs: churches and un



You can do your part as a group or individually by participating in a Free Home Study Course...

1330 E. State 968-5826

E & W Clothing House

Clip the coupon at the left and mail it now to WREX-TV for information concerning the course.

This advertisement is presented by these public spirited firms:

Freedom University of the Air WREX.TV Rockford, Illinois Please send me, without obligation, information pertaining to the Freedom University of the Air, Home Study Course.

Armanetti's Ewert's Muntz T.V. Colonial Village Shopping Center - 112 So. 3rd St. Arthur Murray School W. T. Grant Co. of Dancing Colonial Village Shopping Center North Towne Shopping Center 310 Mulberry Black's Hardware Harold's Family Restaurant 123 No. Wyman McKirgan Steel Erection Co. Blue Star Potato Chips

1110 Windsor Rd. Nehi-Royal Crown Bot'l. Co. Carson Pirie Scott & Co. 2700 N. Main \$15 W. State Street

Dean Milk Company Pacemaker Food Stores . 1126 Kilburn Eight Friendly Stores Serving Rockford Doyle Realtors, Inc.

Paradise Beauty Salon

Edith Parrish

J. H. Patterson Co. Lumber and Fuel 721 Pearl Ave. Loves Park, III Rockford Acromatic Prod. Co. Rockford, Ill.

Rockford Dry Goods Co. 301 West State Street Rockford General Tire Co. 320 S. Winnebago St.

Rockford Standard Furniture 1100 11th St.

5 Smith Paint Stores Main Office: 523 West State St.

6445 N. 2nd St. (Meadowmart • 2629 Charles St.

3502 W. State St. (Lincolnwood) • 3134 11th St.

D. J. Stewart & Co. 115 South Main Street Stuckey's

The Chas. V. Weise Co.

Gleason's Valet Serves President

While Jackie Gleason sunned himself in Lantana Florida he e his valet Michael Lenarsey permission to serve at President

Kennedy's New Year's Eve party in Palm Beach It was a familiar chore Lenarsey is a native of Palm Beach and has been employed by the President's father Debbie Reynolds has signed for the lead role in the screen version of Mary Mary being filmed by Warner Brothers And there seems to be a good chance that Barry Nelson will recreate for celluloid customers the role, he played on Broadway Although the new show 'The Beauty Part won favorable notices from six of the seven important drama critics the cast is worried that it may not be able

survive because of the New York newspaper strike They didn't ve a big advance sale but were counting heavily on those rave On her final day in Paris before winging back to

ome Sophia Loren spent four hours³at Alexandre's beauty salon ving her collection of wigs and chignons pretited up. In the ocess she was introduced to the Duchess of Windsor who was be g coiffed a few booths away and the two ladies chatted like school rls until it was time for Sophia to dash for her plane

eous film starlet Anouk Aimee got just what she wanted for Christ ets that he ll get her to the altar

Edie Adams may have to cancel some performing engagements

us month to stay in Los Angeles to fight her 10ther in law who is contesting Ernie Kovacs all Poor Edte who is so well like by everyone a show business who knows her really has had hard time since Ernie's tragic death First here was the court battle with his former wife o retain custody of the children, which Edge won ind now she faces the distasteful task of another udicial hassle with Erme's mother Pretty Betsy Von Furstenberg hasn't been seen much

n the cates during the last couple years but she made the Metropole to catch Gene Krupa s mid EDIE ADAMS

made the Metropole to caten view ramps and crowden All Salms Episcopea preduce merimingies in united and the Metropole to caten view ramps and the metropole view ramps a fact Franchot was considered to be all important to State Department wants Louis Armstong to do another four of the Orient and Africa which he said Powell he Ter Continuantments, which he admired No words of mine can personal freedom has come from the beral inspired programs of ten deep is but a skin deep say himself or cart Stanley H Cowan in the heat of powell he ten the said of the ten ten in the said of the ten ten in the said of the ten in the said of the ten ten in the said of the said of the ten in the said of the ten in the said of the



LEAVES AFTER POWELL SERVICES-Actress Saints Episcopal Church in Beverly Hills Friday June Allyson clutches the hands of her children following funeral services for her bushand, actor Pamela 14 and Richard 12 as she leaves All producer Dick Powell (AP Wirephoth)

las—a new fiance Hes Dr. Carlo Simi a wealthy Italian fellow but Huge Turnour of Star's Pays established by the first health of the alternation of the Star's Pays. Final Tribute to Dick Powel School 1800 Illing School 1800 Illing School 1800 Illing I

BEVERLY HILLS Calif (UPI) died last Wednesday night of can Jones, Ann Rutherford, Jackie Religion Congregational A huge turnout of movie and cer at the age of 58

ogized for making heaven a rial Park 15 miles away

television stars attended mcmo

As services were read in Bev

O Brian D a n ny Thommas and

Political Career Mrs Reid was (560 per cent) to 50 428 (440 per cent) to 50 428

richer place because he is there' Widowed June Allyson dressed More than 650 mourners in black, arrived as the organ be a richer place because he is crowded All Saint Episcopal prelude intermingled hit times there

ortant suntor for Belsys a
The State Department upon the Contrandments, a seem of the Orient and Africal

Powell's second wife actress less thousands enjoyed loved and live in her late husbands primary. I believe the ground less of

|Cooper Jimmy Siewart Hugh | Profession Housewife

Dickinson George Burns Lloyd His last hours were spent in a conservative Bridges Barbara Stanwyck Dean coma in a Wilshire Boulevard Items of Special Interest Charapartment he had taken shortly lotte Thompson Reid was former before Curstmas Mass Allyson by a professional surger and ap Justice Court

was holding ins him Wedness Breakfast Club for three years day night when the end came. The actors asked were to be speeding forfe ted 133

The actors a sked were to be speeding forfe ted 133

Mailer Wallace 33 919 Jordan Mars Louise Oberg 52 1334 1st lead on Roard to a more than a market lead on Roard to a more than a more t

What To Do This Weekend PREP BASKETBALL-Saturday Barrington at East Boylan at

West games at 7 and 8 30 pm Belout at Harlem games at 6 30 and 8 pm Auburn vs either St Charles or Prospect, game a

ICE HOCKEY-Wagon Wheel Cardinals, \$ 15 pm Saturday

Farmer, Housewife Get House Seats

15TH DISTRICT (North Central - Aurora) Charlotte T Rend (R), 49

EDITOR S NOTE - These Political Career McLoskey's profiles of two of the four fresh- first elective office was as a mem men congressmen from Illinois ber of the Warren County Board are the second pair in a series of Supervisors from 1948 to 1952 on the 14 new House members Before that he was director of field services for the Illinois Department of Health (1941-48) In

1952 he was elected to the first of five terms in the State House of Representatives, where five terms in the State House of Representatives where he was Re-Born Sept 27 1913 in Kanka publican whip In the April 10 Republican US House primary Education Young School Auro to select a nominee to replace ra 1926 Aurora Jumor High returng Rep Robert B Chiper Schöol 1997 East Aurora High field (R1999 1965) McLoskey re- Why Grow Old-School 1930 Illinois College Jack ceived 18 231 votes to 10 533 for his nearest competitor who was

Doncker in the general election by an unofficial vote of 64 181 selected as the Republican nomi cent) McLoskey's winning per Powell and heard their friend eu cremated at Forest Lawn Memo Dr Castellanos said, "Richard nee by the district executive com centage was substantially greater Powell possessed those qualties untitee after her husband, Frank than Chiperfield s m 1958 and 1950 which make us sure beaven will R Reid Jr (R), who had won although the district lines were un

ROCKFORD MORNING STAR Saturday, Jan 5, 1963 🛨 A 7



Worthy books are not companions-they are solitudes we lose ourselves in them and all our cares

Family Marned Frank R Red Considered more liberal McLoskey of Congressional Congressional Congressional Part Democrat David De Democrat Developer in the general deletion Congressional New Year's Wish

By JOSEPHINE LOWMAN immed the ideal of what he should. Here are a few more old be but is not. This ideal may be six man primary election died McLoskey says he considers thoughts for the New Year ough and complete or it may be all 25 of a heart attack Mrs himself a conservative but this Beware the fury of a patient men who really seek to improve

-Dryden it is better than the actual char acter Man never falls so low that

The saying that beauty is but he can see nothing higher than

-Theodore Parker Worthy books are not compan 'Every man has at times in historis - they are solitudes we lose ourselves in them and all our

"All that mankind has done thought gained or been is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books. They are the chos

In the Spring It II be on his way so to speak, to his engagement at the new Steve Parker gambling casno in Seoul Korea for which Satchmos reportedly being paid \$55000 a week Wouldn't you love style church 150 spectafor's paid their last respects to Powell who mer Vice President Richard Nix Powell was stricken with cancer strongly Republican district preton and a host of snow business of the chest and lymph glands (viously held by returning Rep. Noah powerful superstate.) McLoskey celebraties—Jack Benny Jane Wy four months ago and desyste held Mason (R) Mrs. Red received opposed the administration of arm man Robert Taylor Walter Pid Site voices to Cowan's 48-600 bill and also emphasized fiscal responsibility" in his campaign Today's Television Listings

the cares during. the Metropole to catch Gene Krupa's mid. EDIE ADANS
the errorded All Saint Episcopal
three than low mountain suitor for Betsy's
three she married Guy Vincent. The State Department as Rev. Dr., Kermit, Castellanos
the Spring. It'll be on his way, so to speak, to his engagement which he said Poyell lived by
the man show mountain suitor for Betsy's
three than low mountain suitor for Betsy's
three than low mountain suitor for Betsy's
the franchot was considered to be an important suitor for Betsy's
as Rev, Dr., Kermit, Castellanos
than farewell to one whom counts
the form Contribution seed with
solemn church hymns.

Powell's searly pictures with
solemn church hymns.

Powell's search at sea, a sea of sear at attack.

We're here today to say the Metropole to Catch Gene Krupa's mid EDIE ADAMS More than 650 mourners in black, arrived as the organ be a richer place because he is civ. mon primary alaction diad

Phil Silvers, 6 10:12-15

Saturday Night Theater, 4 18:15—Hong Kong, 7

TONIGHT

Dial M

for Murder

Ray Milland

Grace Kelly

Swede Clark's

6402

FOREST HILLS

Best of CBS, 2 WGN Presents, 9 10:20—Have Gun, Will Travel, 13

Weather, News and Sports, 19

lous 50's Theater, 3

Tonight 10:50 P.M.

Crown Theaire

"REAP

THE

WILD

WIND"

JOHN WAYNE

SUSAN HAYWARD

PRESENTED BY

COURTEOUS

AUTO SALES

1 WIGOWEG JUHE BUYER

mer Vice-President International Nat.

If the chest and lymnh glands viously held by retiring Rep. Noah powerful superstate."

Molaokey of the chest and lymnh glands viously held by retiring Rep. Noah powerful superstate."

Molaokey opposed the administration's farm ourselves in them and all our cares."

Werry man has at times in his ions — they are solitudes; we lose ourselves in them and all our cares."

Werry man has at times in his ions — they are solitudes; we lose ourselves in them and all our cares."

Worny Doors are, not companion to the chest and lymnh glands viously held by retiring Rep. Noah powerful superstate."

McLockey opposed the administration's farm bill and also emphasized "fiscal held our cares."

reon, Ronald Reagan, Angie would defeat the disease. Dickinson, George Burns, Lloyd His last hours were spent in a conservative. Bridges, Barbara Stanwyck, Dean coma in a Wilshire Boulevard Items of Special Interest: Char-

was holding his hand Wednes. peared as vocalist on the National day night when the end came, Breakfast Club for three years

Education: Central School, Mon-ment. enouth, 1921: Monmouth High School, 1924; Monmouth College,

Family: Married Elizabeth Dick

Religion: Methodist.

She is described as a moderate responsibility in his campaign.

apartment he had taken shortly lotte Thompson Reid was former before Caristmas. Miss Allyson by a professional singer and ap-Man, 33, Hurt

Florence M. Wocholo, St., Seeding, Intelled St2.

Lived L. Fronce M. Wocholo, St., Seeding, Intelled St2.

Lived L. Fronce M. Wocholo, St., Seeding, Intelled St2.

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Lived L. Fronce, M. Wocholo, St., Seeding, Intelled St2.

Lived L. Fronce, M. Wocholo, St., Seeding, Intelled St2.

Lived L. Fronce, M. Wocholo, St., Seeding, St., Autron, Speeding, Intelled St2.

Lived L. Fronce, M. Wocholo, St., Seeding, St day morning when his car drier Friday morning at the Lund ture by the past." crashed into a utility pole near Nursing Home, 1505 4th Ave.

B.S., 1928.

son in 1929; 4 children.

Recovers Balloon

Spanish freighter Friday unloaded drier. a huge stratospheric research bal-Business: Farm operator and bon from Princeton University

Fuces Minor

Minor

Fuces Minor

Fuce

Here are a few more old be out is not This ideal may be

"All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books. They are the chosen possession of men." -Carlyle

"You can never plan the fu-

-Burke

Robert T. McLoskey (R), 55 | while driving and lost control of employe at the home, exim-Born: June 26, 1907, in Mon-the vehicle. He was taken to Swe-pushed the blaze before help at loss he take a pen in his hand. dish American Hospital for treat-rived. She was treated in Swed than it becomes a torpedo to him, ish-American Hospital, where she and benumbs all his faculties.

-Samuel Johnson

was taken by police ambulance. The fire started in defective "I've never had any sympathy electrical controls in the drier for conceited people because I BARCELONA, Spain (UPI)-A Damage was confined to the think they carry their comfort about with them.

-George Elliot

FAST SERVICE

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ST. LOUIS, MQ.

TERRE HAUTE IND.

EAST LANSING, NACH, SOUTH BEND, INC.

HUNTSVILLE ALA TOPEKA KAN

MIAMI BEACH, FLA. WASHINGTON, D.C.

MINHEAPOLIS, MINN. YOUNGSTOWN, O.

BIRMHIGHAM, ALA

CHICAGO, ILL

CINCINNATI, O.

CLEVETAND, O.

O 209MH ION

DETROIT, MICH.

EVANSTON, ILL

FLINT, MICH

Drinking Count

Donna Robbins, 19, 617 Mulberry St., was arrested on charges of

CUMMINGS FLOOR COVERINGS MOBILE, ALA. 399-1890

Today's Television Listings

EX-TV—Rocktord—ra VO—Rockford—19 IBM—TV—Chicage—2 SC-TV—Madison—3 MJ-TV—Milwaukee—4 IRF-TV-Rock Island-4R IBQ-TV—Chicago—S IC-TV—Davenport—6 IKB—Chicago—7 -COLOR PROGRAM

20—Thought for the Day, 2 25—News, 2 30—Big Picture, 2 00—Popeye, 2 Friendship Show, 2 30-Kiddie Cartoons, 13

The Big Picture, 2

Magic Ranch, 7

Off to Adventure, 5

45-Education Spotlight, -caucation Spottight, 5 Davey and Gollath, 13 00-Poneve. 39 Bugs Bunny, 9 Romar, 7

Capt. Kangaroo, 13, 4R, 3, 2
Farm Forum, 5—X
Cartaon Time, 4

Carton Time, 4
Ployhouse, 6
13—Your Library Hour, 4
30—Devender Public School series.
Connontall, 7
104—Circus Boyl, 19
105—Circus Boyl, 19
105—Ci

Worth Mr. Witord, 4
30-King Leonardo, 4, 39, 5, 4 - X
Juny Audion, 9
Mighty Mouse Playhouse, 2, 13, 3, 48
00-Fury, 39, 4, 5, 6
Jel Jackson, 7
Solurdoy Schoolroom, 13
Eventein 3 Exploring, 39, 6, 4 Rin Tin Tin, 4R

Rin Tin Tin, 4R Three Stoopes, 9 30—Roy Rogers Show, 2, 2, 4R, 13 Jeff's Collie, 7 Magic Midway, 39 00—Sky King, 13, 2, 3, 4R Superman, 9 Make Room for Daddy, 39, 4, 5,

SPORTS

Saturday in Color

SENIOR BOWL

Football 1 P.M.

ALL STAR Golf 4 P.M.

TELEVISION 39

Treasure, 3 Reading Room, 2, 3, 4R Other Guy, 9

1:39-Communist World 1983, 2 Texos Rongers, 7 2:00-Matinee Theorier, 4R Insight, 2 2:39-Chollenge Golf, 13 Resoue Elight, 9 3:09-Teen Time, 3

Aquancuts, 9
3:30-Press International, 7
Four Star Playhouse, 2 Twelve to Twenty, 4 Danger is My Business, 9 Big Ten-Basketball, 3, 4R, 13

4:00-All Stor Golf, 39, 5 Burns and Allen, 2 Theater at Four, 4 Playhouse, 9 Touchdown, 6

4:45—Early Show, 2 5:00—Father Knows Best, 39 Premiere, 6 Big Show, 3 Invest in America, 5 5:15-News, 5 5:30—International Showtime, 39

Chevenne, 4R PREMIERE! SPECTACULAR

Tonite 5:30 P.M.

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY

OF THE

10:30—News, Weather Sports, 6 10:35—Big Movie, 39 10:50—Premiere Performance, 6 "THE IITH COMMANDMENT"

STARRING ROBERT DIX

WREX-IV

CHANNEL 3 ROCKFORD

ONCE UPON A DIME BING CROSBY DEAN MARTIN 6:30 Saturday

WREX-TV channel **13** rockford 18 H W CH / M CA (8) (

11:09—Theater 4, 4R 11:15—Bowling, 7 Weekend, 7 Weekend, 7 11:40—News, 5 11:45—Wrestling, 5 12:00—Midnight Movie, 3 12:05—Might Edition, 1 Father Knows Best, 6 The Cheaters, 7 Danger Man, 5

Justice Court

polo 313. Ronold C. MaGee, 7704 Cadet Rood, mausoleum which also contains

ing, paid \$15.

Jerry D. Nunally, DeKalb, speeding, ney Jerry Glesler. om R. Ponoburn, 422-Sunsel-Ave

" Jerry D. Nuncily, DeKolb, speeding, Into poid \$15.
"William R. Pongburn, #22-Sunset Ave.," failure to yield right-of-way, poid \$15.
Clyde W. Personelle, 844 Anna Ave., " speeding, poid \$15.
Bill J. Prince, 519 Gregory, no driver's license, paid \$25. Anthony Remencius, 3618 S. Main St.

Annony Remencus, sole S., Main St., ioliaving foo closely, poid SI.)
Nolan Rogers, 1420 Crosby St., speeding, poid SIS.
Potricia A. Rosenbalm, Oregon, speeding, poid SI.
Zamie J. Scott, 3022 7th St., speeding, poid SI.

poid \$15.

lerry O. Smith, 303 11th St., speed, by organizations and civic alians inc, poid \$15.

Eugene F. Smythe, 2017 Honson St., no groups includes:
driver's license, poid \$25.
Bobby J. Steet, 3105 kills St., toilure
lo yield right-drivory, poid \$15.

Wright C. Wilkinson, 1153 N. Amin St., 36es, fifth annual two-day safety restricts history without months and the state of t

Events Today

entering highway without couling, poid.

| Cours. advanced Sessions begin obeyed traffic light, forfeited \$16.
| Segregate February 100 to 76.
| Cours. advanced Sessions begin obeyed traffic light, forfeited \$16.
| Segregate February 100 to 76.
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Why be bothered by nagging bills? Get rid of them with one low-cost loan from AID

Rockford Police Court

no offwer's Liennes, 62, 1015 28th Listopher Mertin (19th, fortisted S10, Morry L. Kircher, 29, 66, Mater Chacking, without safety, fortisted S10, William C. Groffike, 44, 208 39th, William S. Resident of the Control of the Control

RESERVATIONS MEBERT

Linoleum Remnants

Buy 'em now at

IN ROCKFORD CALL ALBERT PICK MOTEL

Crown Theatre Tonite 10.50 PM

Father Knows Best, 6 The Cheaters, 7 Danger Man, 5 Freedom Univ. of Air, 13

Evening 6:00—Sports, Weather, News, 4 It's Academic, 5

Supercar, 9
Our Man Higgins, 6
Beanie and Cecil, 7-X
CBS Newsspecial, 2 4:30-Rernstein Concert. 2. 3. 4R Sam Benedict, 5, 4

Mr. Magoo, 9

Once Upon a Dime, 39

Once Yoon a Dime, 39
7:30—2nli Silvers, 2, 3, 4R
Mr. Smith Gees to Washington, 11, 11
Mid-America, 9
Joey Bishop, 4, 5, 39
The Jelsons, 4
8:40—Saturday Night at the Movies, 4, 6
5, 39—X

M#:13)//(6)#W

Sat. Nite at the Movies

Decision Before Dawn Gary Merrill

8:00 P.M.

N

P.M.

/(*)/£i{V&MKU

San Francisco, 9 Lawrence Welk, 13, 7 8:20—Have Gun Will Travel, 2, 1, 4R Hignway Potrol, 9 9:00—Gunsmoke, 3, 2, 13, 4R

9:00—Busmoke, 3, 2, 13, 4k Best of Groucho, 9 Fight of the Week, 7 9:45—Make That Spare, 7 10:00—Norman Ross, 7 77 Sunset Strip, 4R News, Weather, Sports, 13

11:40—News, 5 11:45—Wrestling, 5 12:00—Midnight Movie, 3 12:05—Night Edition, 2 Almonac, 13 Kup's Show, 7 12:20—Pajama Playhouse, 13

> Top Movie Tonight 12:20 a.m. "HIGH WALL" DOREDT

> > TAYLOR

2:20—Live and Learn Forum, \$ 3:15—The Late Report, 2 3:30—Meditation, 7

Program listings are published as a reader service by The Morning Star, based on information furnished by the television station. The Star, therefore, cannot assume responsibility for the accuracy of these listings or for last

THE 7 a.m. News All Local

News

Why be bothered by nagging bills? Get rid of them with one low-cost loan from AID . . . repay in convenient installments at terms to suit you. Start off the New Year right . . . with AID!

LOANS TO \$5000

AMOUNT	SCHEDULE	PAYMENT
\$1000	36 Mos.	\$ 33.61
\$2000	36 Mos.	\$ 67.22
\$3000	36 Mos.	\$100.83
, \$4000	36 Mos.	\$134,44
\$5000	36 Mos.	\$168,05

Schedule includes principal and finance charge but does no include group life or accident and health insurance which is availoble on these loons.

Call or come in - free consultation! CALL 965-3727



1018 BROADWAY Open Daily 9 to 5 - Saturday till Noon Evenings by Appointment

pedestriano-Groce M. Jomesson, 40, 118 Soriey "Conrelica" McCormy - 1, 118 Soriey "Conrelica" McCormy - 1, 118 Soriey for St., driving on wrong side of street, 118 Sories on wrong side of street, 118 Sories on wrong side of street, 118 Sories on wrong side of street side states of the street side of the street side side of the street side of the street

feited \$5.
Beatrice Webb, 24, 807 Blinn Court.
Donald E. Houston, 39, 1325 Greenwood A. Houston, 39, 1325 Greenwood E. Houston, 30, 1325 Greenwood E. Houst

Do-It-Yourselfers: REMEMBER

We Give S&H Green Stamps and are Open All Day Saturday and Sunday 'til Noon.

Broadway and Perryville

LUMBER and FUEL COMPANY

Cash and Carry

1841 15th Ave.

Dial 968-0521

Gas Furnaces **Conversion Burners**

Call Us for Free Estimates 964-5609

Sheet Metal Co.

1608 North Main St.

* Crown Theatre Tonite 10:50 PM



WAYNE · HAYWARD · MILLAND · GODDARD

Presented by

Courteous **AUTO SALES**



- Tinoth: June 25, 1907, in Mon-line venucie, ne was taken to 5were is rived. She was treated in Swed than it becomes a torpedo to him,

ED 06 (D.m. 12.12.56)	Community of the Commun			
FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)	Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont			
	Mr. Mohr.			
FBI	Mr. Casper Mr. Callaban			
	Mr. Gerrad			
Date: 1/15/63	Mr. DATOch Harry			
	Mr. Gale Mr. Rosen			
Transmit the following in(Type in plain text or code)	de, success			
Via AIRTEL AIRTEL - REGISTERED	Mr. Tavel. Mr. Trotter			
(Priority or Method of Mailing)	Tele. Room			
ATTOM CONTAIN	WED Miss Gandy==			
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED	11 -			
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI DATE 7/12 BY SPAN	MACHIC			
DATE (134-903)(C)				
JAC, LOS ANGELES (154-905)(0)	Who had			
SUBJECT: MAJOR GENERAL (RET.) W. A. WORTON,	amend,			
U. S. MARINE CORPS , AMERICAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION, AKA	W. A. S.			
BETTER AMERICAN FEDERATION	mish II			
M. Ex				
On 1/15/63, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, West Coast	Ronno-			
sentative, HCUA, advised the American Library of Info	ormation,			
aka, 1060 South Broadway, Los Angeles, telephone RIch	nmond ""			
7-7451, which has been headed by General WORTON and MARGARET KERR, will as of 2/1/63 be taken over by the American Security Council, which has headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, under				
© Council, which has headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, under				
the leadership of JOHN FISHER.				
Mr. WHEELER stated it is his information th				
transaction will be in the form of an amalgamation, and it is				
the desire of the American Security Council to keep the				
American Library of Information intact with headquart remain in Los Angeles, California. Mr. WHEELER noted				
General WORTON has had heart trouble and decided to disassoci-				
the beautiful form the committee of the second of the seco				
that MARGARET KERR, who is now an elderly woman, also retire. At the present time, the American Security Council is seeking				
an individual to serve as the new head of the American Library				
of Information.	Ha.			
Mr. WHEELER stated the American Library of	Informa-			
tion has been operating on a budget in excess of \$100).000 a			
year and has seven employeesmostly girlswho do in	ndexing,			
type reports, etc.	828-1			
(3) - Bureau (AIRMAIL)(REGISTERED)	m Namach			
I - Los Angeles	A Maria			
JST: DRU				
(4) JAN 25 1963				
1963 - JAN 29 19				
Approved: Sent M Per				

Special Agent in Charge

LA 134-903

Mr. WHEELER stated the American Library of Information has been and probably will continue to be supported by private industry through subscriber fees. He noted that the organization has in the past been writing on an average of 14,000 reports per year.

The foregoing is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-104-01 U'IITED STATES GOV WMENT emorandum Mr. Evans. TO Mr. Gale. DIRECTOR, FBI Mr. Rosen. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR Mr. Sulli C. SULLIVAN MP. FROM SAC, CINCINNATI Mr. Trotter Tele. Room. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Holmes SUBJECT: ROBERT B. RAISBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE ATTE 2 I have had an opportunity to see a private showing of a 30 minute film designed to attract sponsors who might be interested in paying for a telecast of 65 films put out by the FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR. Mr. TED MARTY, an insurance broker of Cincinnati, is currently seeking six sponsors among business houses of the area so that the series of 65 films can be telecast over WKRC-TV in Cincinnati. MARTY is the field representative of the FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR, Cincinnati District.
I have made it clear to him that my viewing the film does not in any way constitute an FBI endorsement, sanction, criticism, or interest in the film or the FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR. I found it both significant and distasteful that former Special Agent W. CLEON SKOUSEN, who is listed as Faulty Advisor of the FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR, was listed in the main title of the film as a former Special Agent of the FBI and was also introduced by ROBERT B X RAISBECK, Executive Director (producer of the film) was a former Agent of the EBI. There are attached brochures and in particular a pamphlet captioned "THE FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR" which at the beginning identifies SKOUSEN as a former FBI Agent and repeats this on the second page After viewing the film, "I inquired of Mr. TED MARTY as to the good taste of an individual who left the FBI years ago continuing to surround lamself with the lustre of the FBI's reputation, and I pointed out that Mr. SKOUSEN has been Chief of Police at Salt Lake City a member of the faculty of Brigham Roung, University, and engaged in many Bureau (Enc. 3) I- Cincinnati EDM/mb1

other things, all of which were ignored in the film, but there was adequate emphasis of his former FBI status. I told Mr. MARTY that speaking purely as a citizen individual, I personally object to former employees of FBI advertising their former FBI connection for the rest of their lives, thus giving the aura or inuendo that the FBI endorses their subsequent activities. MARTY was unable to offer any comment.

It is my opinion that although the presentations of the FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR claim to be educational, factual, and documented, this is not necessarily true. The advertising film, seeking to sell the entire series of 65 films, included a digest of film #15 which presents EZRA TAFT BENSON, former Secretary of Agriculture. BENSON in an undated presentation definitely leaves the impression that there have been and still are individuals in the U.S. Government working for the communist cause. I do not believe that the films are as free from editorializing as the producer might claim and I could not personally subscribe to some of the statements made by individuals presented by the producer in the one advertising film viewed by me.

Attached for the Bureau are the following documents:

- 1. Green covered brochure captioned 'THE FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR."
- 2. Undated, unaddressed, four page document signed by ROBERT B. RAISBECK on page two advertising the films.
- 3. Four page document concerning the portrayal of films in the Milwaukee area.

It is observed that the FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR is a subsidiary of American Forum, Inc.

Whether or not the films in the series of 65 will be telecast in the Cincinnati area yet remains to be seen. At any rate, no FBI representative will have any comment or connection with the organization or the films.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/18 BY SPIMACHEC

beroom from SAS, Cincinnati

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

reen covered brochure captioned "THE FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR."
Indated, unaddressed, 4 page document signed by RAISBECK
Our page document concerning the portrayal of films in the



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ENCLOSURE

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

3434 WEST SIXTH STREET, LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA
DUNKIRK 2-1308

ROBERT B. RAISBECK EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.
W. CLEON SKOUSEN FACULTY ADVISOR

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DATE 7/12/18 BY SPIME Soldie

Most business men who develop an interest in promoting the cause of free enterprise and freedom begin their analysis of the problem by looking for a form of public communication which can best express their views. This has not been easy. Modesty often curtails business communications in a manner that does not seem to be binding to those who are opposed to business. Men who have successfully guided an industry are frequently self-conscious about their success, and feel that the exploitation of it is immodest and lacking in dignity. Those who would oppose the free enterprise system and advocate controls on business lack this restraint. They do not hesitate to exploit to the fullest the occasional failure of private enterprise in coping with a business or a social problem.

It is generally true that the "liberals" are more aggressive, less restrained, and less hampered by facts, and so they are in a position to sell their wares with more ballyhoo than the businessman who is bound by the constraints of good taste, good manners, and morality.

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR recognizes that although the haranguer and the demagogue may achieve a temporary success, the appeal to reason rather than prejudice, the relentless marshalling of fact upon fact, is the solid foundation upon which to maintain our freedom.

An informed citizenry can act intelligently and effectively. It was with this belief that FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR was conceived, and it was to demonstrate this purpose that it is being presented on television stations throughout America. It explains how our freedom is seriously threatened, both internally and externally, and how it can and must be protected. FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR stresses the responsibility of the individual American in that protection.

The success of this program has been most gratifying to the more than one hundred business firms sponsoring it across the country. In its development an entirely new concept of television promotion was planned by American Forum, Incorporated. FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR is presently

appearing on NBC stations, on CBS stations, on ABC stations, and on independent stations, in an extension of the free enterprise system at work. No one network or group of stations controls FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR'S time or message. It appears on the television station that offers the best possible time at the lowest cost per viewer. It is usually presented in each city by many sponsors. We discovered that multiple sponsorship adds greatly to the merchandising effectiveness of the program.

There is another unique policy followed by FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR. Sponsors must be locally identified. That is, their main plant or factory or center of distribution must be in the city where the program is being broadcast.

The response to FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR has been overwhelmingly favorable. WITI-TV in Milwaukee wrote us as follows:

"The half-hour films are extremely informative and interesting, and we have every confidence in their audience power. Best of all, our viewers agree."

Their viewers had such comments as:

"Congratulations on your FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR program. This is by far the best television program I have ever had the privilege of viewing."..."It was excellent. Please continue presenting your information in the same factual, down-to-earth manner."...."The service performed by the businessmen who sponsor the FREEDOM UNIVERSITY cannot be measured."

The letters from viewers, the letters from the station, and the enthusiastic support of our sponsors is evidence that FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR meets a great need for American business today.

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR is at present the principal project of American Forum, Incorporated, which was incorporated as a non-profit California corporation on February 21, 1962.

American Forum, Incorporated's bank reference is The United California Bank, 600 South Spring Street. If you wish to inquire regarding our financial responsibility please feel free to address your inquiries to Mr. Elmer Stone, vice-president and general manager. The following statement from auditors Frye and Coe is, we think, self-explanatory and will give you some idea as to the care with which FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR conducts its affairs.

Sincerely yours

When B. Raisbeck

Robert B. Raisbeck

NORMAN E. FRYE, P. A. DENNIS E. COE, C. P. A. Frye & Coe

Accountants and Auditors

202 NORTH HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD
HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA

ORegon 8-2364 OSborne 5-3391

October 17, 1962

To Whom It May Concern:

We have been retained by American Forum, Incorporated, a California non-profit corporation formed in February, 1962, to handle bookkeeping matters for the corporation, including cash receipts and disbursements, and to submit to the Board of Directors a monthly financial statement.

The corporation maintains offices at 3434 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 5, California.

The officers and directors of the corporation, are as

follows:

John B. Kilroy, Presidenc & Director

Dr. William Brashears, Vice President & Director
Adele Walsh, Secretary & Director

E. H. Le Breton, Treasurer & Director

W. Cleon Skousen, Director

Andrew Weber, Director

We know from our personal knowledge several members of the board of directors and feel that they are all people of personal integrity and financial responsibility.

The office staff consists of two full time salaried employees - Mr. Robert Raisbeck, Executive Director, and a secretary. Part time clerical and secretarial help is employed only when necessary.

The corporation has as its principal asset 65 completed television programs of one-half hour each. The negatives of these programs are stored with Consolidated Film Industries in Los Angeles. Tape negatives of the same programs are stored in the film vaults of Bekins Van & Storage Co., Los Angeles. The corporation also is the owner of a feature length motion picture entitled "Eleventh Commandment".

All invoices are properly approved prior to payment, and checks are signed by two officers. The corporation carries Lloyd's of London policy covering its television programs for the benefit of sponsors and broadcasting stations.

FRYE & COE

Among the distinguished sponsors of FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR are:

Southern California Edison Company
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
The Falk Corporation
Allen-Bradley Company
Marshall & Ilsley Bank
National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio
Kimberly-Clark Company
Hamilton Manufacturing Company
General Electric Supply Corporation
Globe Union, Inc.
First Federal Savings & Loan Association

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR has many local sponsors in the cities in which it is being shown. The purpose of this list is not to identify each of them, but only to give a representative sampling.

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

3434 WEST SIXTH STREET, LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA
DUNKIRK 2-1308

ROBERT B. RAISBECK
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
W. CLEON SKOUSEN
FACULTY ADVISOR

Dear Fellow American:

The following three pages will tell you something about the television series FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR. This program is presently being broadcast in many cities throughout the country.

In the American way, it answers the question, "What can I do to protect, preserve, and extend our freedoms?" We are sure you are aware of the great concern of Americans everywhere about the present threats to our beloved country, and the further concern with the internal problems confronting us. Calmly, factually, and completely non-politically, FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR not only explains the problems, but offers an approach to solutions that can be understood and shared in by all Americans.

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR should be on a television station in your city. If you are interested in learning more about this program, will you please write us on your letterhead. We shall be glad to see that full details are furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Raisbeck

Executive Director

RBR: j

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

3434 WEST SIXTH STREET, LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA

DUNKIRK 2-1308

ROBERT B. RAISBECK EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR W. CLEON SKOUSEN FACULTY ADVISOR

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V.,

he

Won Gold Medal

The film won a gold medal award in 1961 from the Free-

hut dom Foundation of Valley

ducer of the "Freedom University of the Air."

on the Forge. It was filmed on For-

Louis mosa by Robert Raisbeck, pro-

HE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

Thursday, September 6, 1962



tro would be eliminated by the Russian Communists was made e to lice by another guest, Steve Szabo, M a Hungarian refugee who lost both legs as a result of abuse led by the Communists in his nar to tive country. He said he beor the lieved that the Russians would name

film.

to violence.

in the get rid of Castro when they took over key posts in the hall Cuban government. w. War-Raisbeck presented Robert ayor's

Skousen, a 16 year veteranithe lec

(Balce-with the FBI before he turned peals author and lecturer, opened the program with a discussion of the "extreme left philosophies of the Communists, Nazis and Fascists." He said national figures who were experts on these

philosophies would be presented on future programs. Skousen also talked with Po-

lice Chief Howard O. Johnson and William Bertha of the Theresians, a Catholic group

active in anti-Communist work,

during an intermission of the

Johnson said Communists in wou

the United States had a manual con on tactics to use to discredit ar

policemen and to arouse crowds

Predicts End of Castro

A prediction that Fidel Cas-

Duf

fice Dix, one of the few professional grad actors in "The Eleventh Commandment" ("Thou shalt not Ap enslave thy brother"). He spoke de on the film's purpose.

Sponsoring the series are the Allen-Bradley Co., Badger Meter Co., Cleaver-Brooks Co., Falk Corp., George J. Meyer dus sym-n re-manufacturing Co., Kohler En-mat V gineers, Inc., Milwaukee Gas high Light Co., Wrought Washer Light Co., Globe-Union, Inc., and Jack Co., Manufacturing Co. n r n at 7 al high Wilsco Manufacturing Co.

Jud Parsheek at Valley

AMERICAN FORUM, INCORPORATED



AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

September 10, 1962

Mr. Robert Raisbeck American Forum, Inc. 3434 West Sixth Street Los Angeles 5, California

Re: Freedom University of the Air

Dear Bob:

Now that the Freedom University series has been formally launched, I feel that a note of appreciation is due you from all of us involved in the development of the project here.

When Conrad Kohler and Jim Martin first approached the station with the suggestion that we consider this series for telecast, we were a bit hesitant. We had serious reservations about the ability of a producer to sustain interest in a subject, no matter how important, for a 65-week period. The 1½ hour feature film which was to mark the series' debut ("The Eleventh Commandment") also caused some doubts...could viewer interest be sustained for a solid two-hour period in prime evening time?

Looking back, Bob, how wrong we were to have had the doubts. "The Eleventh Commandment" is certainly a provocative film and deserves prime time exposure. The half hour films are extremely informative and interesting, and we have every confidence in their audience power. Best of all, our viewers agree. Last Wednesday's two-hour kick-off program has resulted in mail and telephone response that is unanimous in its praise...this is unprecedented. The monolith Milwaukee Journal ran a page one, second section news story about the series on last Thursday...this is unprecedented.

Please extend our appreciation to Cleon Skousen and Steve Szabo for their excellent presentation on the kick-off show. Of course, all of us at Channel 6 are indebted to you for the production of this series, and we are proud that we are part of it.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Lee Dolnick Local Sales Manager

A STORER STATION . ABC TELEVISION NETWORK

FREEDOM UNIVERSITY OF THE A

3434 WEST SIXTH STREET

LOS ANGELES 5. CALIFORNIA

Admiral Felix B. Stump, USN (Ret), right, discusses the internal and external threat of Communism with Rear Admiral Chester Ward, USN (Ret). Both men are members of the Freedom University's distinguished faculty.



Robert B. Raisbeck, left, producer of the television series "Freedom University of the Air" is shown with W. Cleon Skousen. Mr. Raisbeck has a long series of television and motion picture credits, among them "Queen for a Day" and "The Ruggles" series. Perhaps his most outstanding achievement was the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge Gold Medal Award in 1961 for his motion picture "The Eleventh Commandment."





American people speak to Russian people as Cleon Skousen, left, and Constantin Boldyreff speak on Russian Free Radio from telephone in Los Angeles, via booster station in Frankfort, Germany.



Faculty Director W. Cleon Skousen awaits cue during recent filming of the Freedom University of the Air series.

7 1	
DO-6	MR. TOLSON
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR	MR. BELMONT
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	MR. MOHR
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	MR. CASPER
	MR. CALLAHAN
A	MR. CONRAD
	MR. DELGACH
AMERICAN SECURITY	MR. EV 10
	MR. GALE
COUNCIL	MR. ROSEN
The second secon	MR. SULLIVAN
	MR. TAVEL
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A.S.C.	MR. TROTTER
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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

is operated by business
for the protection of our country
and our free enterprise system
from Communism and other
forms of totalitarianism.
It is the means through which its
member institutions cooperate
with the government and
with other groups to defend
and extend freedom.

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The American Security Council

The American Security Council is a non-partisan non-profit association. It is the means through which its members work together in their common business interest of securing themselves and the country against the clear Communist threat.

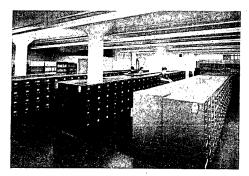
International Communism has dedicated itself to taking over the entire world. Since it controls all segments of society in Communist countries, it is able to conduct a new kind of multi-dimensional warfare. It is difficult for government in a free society to meet this kind of warfare because it does not have similar control on all levels. Thus, it has become necessary for all segments of a free society to organize responsible cooperation with government to meet the Communist threat.

In a free society, government serves the private citizen. It is the free citizen's responsibility both to guide and to support his government in matters affecting the national interest.

The American Security Council was organized by business so that it might be better informed and thus more effective in meeting its cold war responsibilities. In order to meet this responsibility, the American Security Council has devoted prime attention to building its library as an arsenal of facts on Communism and national strategy.

The American Security Council has over 3300 member institutions from all fifty states. Members include industrial firms, newspapers, magazines, foundations, banks and colleges.

Part of American Security Council library



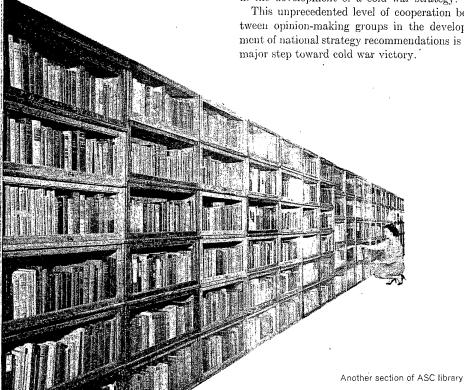
NationalStrategy

The Free World has been losing the Cold War. It will continue to lose unless it sets out to win. Our freedom depends upon a proper strategy for victory without nuclear war.

The American Security Council has initiated a series of studies on "Elements of Strategy for Cold War Victory." Top cold war experts on the ASC's National Strategy Committee, Strategy Staff, and Cold War Victory Advisory Committee are working on these studies.

Over one-hundred universities and colleges are cooperating in these studies. Many national and regional organizations are also cooperating in the development of a cold war strategy.

This unprecedented level of cooperation between opinion-making groups in the development of national strategy recommendations is a major step toward cold war victory.



Part of Council's, administrative office



American Security Council Accomplishments

The American Security Council's concrete accomplishments clearly illustrate its unique role in the Cold War.

The American Security Council

- Has published influential studies on national strategy.
 Newspapers in all parts of the country have carried lead editorials endorsing these studies.
- Publishes a Washington Report covering developments affecting the nation's security. It is reprinted by newspapers, endorsed in lead editorials, quoted by syndicated columnists and reprinted by many member companies and cooperating organizations. It is a news making publication with the content frequently carried by national news services.
- Publishes a Newsletter covering behind-the-scenes activities of the Communist Party, USA. Many front page newspaper stories have been based on the Newsletter.
- Has built the largest private library on national strategy and Communism in this country.
- Handles over 1500 requests a month for assistance and guidance from its members, government agencies and congressional committees.
- Membership has, on the average, more than doubled each year since it was organized in 1955.
- Is the only organization on which *The Worker* has published a special issue. In 1962, the *Kommunist*, official publication in Soviet Russia, attacked the ASC in a three page article.



COOPERATING COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES*

Abilene Christian College
Adams State College
The Agricultural & Mechanical College
of North Carolina
The Agricultural & Technical College of Texas
Albright College
Alliance College
Amna Maria College
Anna Maria College
Appalachian State Teachers College
Arizona State College
Auburn University
Austin Peay State College

Bellarmine College Berry College Bethany College Briar Cliff College

Capital University Carroll College Carthage College The Citadel College of St. Joseph on the Rio Grande College of St. Scholastica College of Saint Teresa The College of Wooster

Delaware State College De Paul University

East Texas State College Elmira College

Fenn College Findlay College Frostburg State Teachers College

Gannon College Golden Gate College Graceland College Houghton College

Institute for American Strategy Iowa Wesleyan College

Johnson State College

Kansas State University Kent State University

La Sierra College Le Moyne College Livingston State College Loretto Heights College Loyola University of Chicago

Malone College Marshall University Massachusetts Institute of Technology Memphis State University Michigan College of Mining & Technology Midland College Mississippi State College for Women Municipal University of Omaha Murray State College

National College North Central College New Mexico State University Northeastern University Northern Illinois University Northern State Teachers College Norwich University

Orange State College

Parsons College Pennsylvania Military College Pikeville College Plymouth Teachers College C. W. Post College Prairie View Agricultural & Mechanical College

Randolph-Macon College Ripon College Rockford College Rosary Hill College

Sacred Heart Dominican College
Saint Cloud State College
Saint John College of Cleveland
Saint Joseph's College
Saint Mary of the Plains College
St. Procopius College
San Antonio College
San Antonio College
Shippensburg State College
Southern Oregon College
South Dakota School of Mines & Technology
State Teachers College at Towson
Stevens Institute of Technology

Tift College Trinity College

University of Arizona University of Dayton University of Kentucky University of Maine University of Massachusetts University of Southern Mississippi Upper Iowa University

Valley City State Teachers College

West Texas State College Wheaton College Wheelock College Williamette University The Women's College of the University of North Carolina

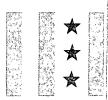
Xavier University of Cincinnati

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS*

American Chamber of Commerce Executives
American Farm Bureau Federation
Associated Business Publications
Associated Industries of Georgia
Association of American Physicians & Surgeons
Association of Industrial Advertisers
California Association of Employers
Committee of One Million
Exchange Club of Denver
Galveston Chamber of Commerce
Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce

Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce
Industrial Conference Board
International Association of Chiefs of Police
International House
Jersey City Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce
Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association
Military Order of the World Wars
Professional Photographers of America, Inc.
Retired Officers Association
St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

^{*}These universities, colleges and organizations are cooperating in the series of studies on "Elements of Strategy for Cold War Victory." Due to space limitations, it was possible to list only a small number of representative cooperating organizations.



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois

WASHINGTON BUREAU 808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

4-641 (Rev. 7-14-60) UNITED STATES G. LNT Memoranaum 5 1963 American Security Comail The attached Booklet Janna AS.C. has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received. The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure." ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Enclosure HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

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No. 63-1

January 31, 1963

TO STILL FREEDOM'S VOICE

At the direction of Moscow, one of the most intense Communist drives to destroy the House Committee on Un-American Activities that has ever been waged is now in full swing.

Top-ranking Communists from more than twenty countries met in Liblice, Czechoslovakia (near Prague), at the end of May 1962, to plan how Communists in various countries could best destroy their enemies and thus pave the way for a Communist victory. Under the title "Anti-Communism, the Enemy of Mankind", abridged proceedings of this gathering have been published in the "World Marxist Review", the official world Communist directive organ published in Prague in 26 languages.

These proceedings reveal that seven steps were spelled out at this international Communist conference as "essential" to the victory of Communism in the United States. The fourth reads, in part, as follows:

"abolition of the House Un-American Committee".

For months the Communist press and top U.S. Party leaders have been exhorting the Party faithful to concentrate on abolition activity. Numerous Party fronts have been thrown into the campaign. Many thousands of dollars are being spent.

What is the Party's abolition strategy?

It is to demand outright abolition of the Committee by amending the House Rules. Knowing, however, that there is no possibility of achieving this at present, the Party is concentrating on a half-a-loaf strategy. It had called for the transfer of the Committee's functions to a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee and, failing that, a large cut in the Committee's appropriation. Either move would drastically impair the Committee's operations and, the Party hopes, pave the way for its complete destruction.

Representatives Lindsay and Farbstein of New York and Roosevelt of California have introduced resolutions to transfer the Committee's functions to the Judiciary Committee.

The Party is now claiming that, as a result of the thousands of telegrams and letters it has caused to be sent to Congressmen and the personal visits to them by about 100 Communists and fellow travelers who were in Washington on the opening days of the new Congress, 84 House Members will vote for these resolutions or to oppose the Committee appropriation.

The actual record of the Committee - as opposed to the lies about it spread by the Communists with the help of some not-so-highly-principled liberals - reveals what will actually be at stake when these questions come to a vote:

Editor's Note: Due to the renewed vigor of the Communist attack on the House Committee on Un-American Activities, we have asked Congressman Francis E. Walter, Chairman of that Committee, to prepare this exclusive discussion of this attack on his Committee.

Ens # 2

Legislative Record

During the years 1941-1962, the Committee on Un-American Activities made 142 legislative recommendations to Congress, 98 without repetition (44 have been repeated to emphasize legislative security gaps and keep these issues alive until effective legislation is enacted).

Forty-two of the Committee's recommendations have been enacted into law. (An indication of the soundness of the Committee's recommendations: the last Congress enacted 6 bills embodying 7 Committee recommendations, and members introduced 113 bills to implement its recommendations.)

The Committee has developed information relating to policy rather than legislative problems. At least 13 of its policy recommendations have been put into practice by the Executive Branch.

The American Bar Association's Special Committee on Communist Strategy, Tactics and Objectives made the following finding, on July 1, 1960, concerning the Committee's legislative activity:

"The record of the HCUA and the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security is one of accomplishments and achievements despite the fact they have been the targets of inspired propaganda attacks designed to curb their effectiveness. Continuation of these committees is essential to the enactment of sound security legislation."

The Committee's Methods

The Committee has actually been a pacesetter for other committees in the field of refining and improving Congressional committee procedures and practices.

As far back as March 1945, at the request of the Committee, the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., published a document entitled "Suggested Standards for Determining Un-American Activities." This study, based on the Constitution, has since been used by the Committee as a guide to its operations and procedures.

The Committee was the first House Committee to publish rules of procedure (1953). It had followed these rules for several years before publishing them.

During the 84th Congress, the House considered the advisability of authorizing one-man subcommittees (as in the Senate). The counsel of the Committee on Un-American Activities, representing the Committee, argued against the proposal so strongly and effectively before the Rules Subcommittee, that the idea was dropped.

The Special Committee on Communist Strategy, Tactics and Objectives of the American Bar Association, after reviewing the Committee's hearings some years ago, stated:

"The Congressional committees investigating communism, and in particular the House Un-American Activities Committee, have been attacked on the ground that they have engaged in smear campaigns and have invaded the Constitutional rights of persons investigated. Your committee is impressed with the fairness with which hearings before that Committee have been conducted . . . We are satisfied that the witnesses called to testify before the Committee are being treated fairly and properly in all respects and we also feel satisfied that each witness is accorded full protection so far as his Constitutional or other legal rights are involved . . ."



Constitutionality Of The Committee And Its Activities

Because the Communist Party is so intent on destroying the Committee, it fights it in every way possible, not only by propaganda and agitation -- and even by riots at the Committee's hearings -- but also in the courts. Invariably, the Committee's contempt citations are appealed following conviction. Although the Supreme Court has upset a number of these convictions on technicalities (after lower courts had upheld them), it has repeatedly sustained the constitutionality of the Committee, its procedures and actions.

There is no committee of the Congress, actually, which has had its basic constitutionality so thoroughly tested by the courts of this land as has the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Watchdog Function

Legislative oversight -- keeping a watchful eye on the administration of the law by the Executive Branch -- is another duty of every Congressional committee. The Committee on Un-American Activities' recent investigation of security practices in the National Security Agency -- our Government's super-secret code and communications arm -- following the defection of two NSA employees to the Soviet Union, demonstrates how it has carried out its duties in this field.

Because of NSA's highly sensitive operations, the Committee's hearings were held in 18 secret sessions (a revealing comment on the Committee's alleged penchant for headline hunting). When its investigation was completed, the NSA Personnel Director had been fired; the Security Director had "resigned"; 26 employees had been dismissed as sex deviates and 22 reforms in NSA security procedures had been instituted.

The Informing Function

Revelation, the development of facts (the Committee's enemies like to call it "exposure") about conditions affecting the national welfare and the related activities of certain individuals and groups, is an inevitable side effect of Congressional hearings. This is as our Founding Fathers intended it to be -- so that the Congress would be informed about matters vitally affecting the Nation and could act and vote accordingly.

Almost 4,000 witnesses have testified before the Committee during the past 25 years. The overwhelming majority have been Communist Party members, but the number also includes top authorities on communism such as J. Edgar Hoover.

Information developed for the Congress by the Committee through its investigations and hearings has been published in 497 separate volumes, occupying 11 feet of shelf space.

Public demand has been such that over 7 million copies of these documents have been distributed -- and requests for them are increasing. In 1962, the Committee distributed over 456,000 copies of its publications, an all-time annual high.

Alger Hiss, Gerhart Eisler, J. Peters, Harry Dexter White, and Nathan Gregory Silver-master are just a few of the many persons whose operations as Soviet spies, Comintern agents and infiltrators of high Government posts, have been uncovered by the Committee. Its hearings have destroyed the effectiveness of numerous Party fronts, infiltration schemes and united front operations.

Committee documents are used as texts and supplemental reading materials in high schools, colleges and seminars, government agencies, and by foreign governments. They provide speech material for Government officials, civic leaders, educators and clergymen, as well as members of Congress and the press. They have been distributed abroad as weapons in the battle for men's minds.

Numerous books on communism, written by recognized scholars and authorities, refer to, quote from, and base their findings on Committee hearings and reports.

Abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities -- let's face it -- means destroying the agency that has developed more security legislation, given the Congress more information about communism and done more harm to the Communist Party than any other institution, public or private, in this country. To do this at a time when world communism strength is at an all-time high, is suicidal.

I fully appreciate why the Communists -- and Moscow -- want to destroy the Committee. The so-called liberals, though, have me utterly confused.

Francis E. Walter, Chairman House Committee on Un-American Activities

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UNITED STATES GOVER 'emoranduri.

то

Mr. Mohr

DATE:

2/14/63

FROM

C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL REQUEST FOR ARTICLE BY DIRECTOR

Belmon Mohr

Casper Callaha Conrad Evans Gale

Sullivan Tavel Trotter

Tele, Room Holmes

Wash. DC Former Inspector Lee Pennington called at the Bureau yesterday, 2/13/63, and left the attached copy of the American Security Council newsletter. This entire pamphlet is devoted to an article concerning the Communist Party by Congressman Walter, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Pennington, who is Washington representative for the American Security Council, wanted to know if it would be possible for the Director to do a similar article for this publication on the dangers of the Communist Party in the United States.

The American Security Council is well known to the Bureau and its staff is composed primarily of former Bureau Agents.

Pennington was diplomatically advised that due to the great pressure of work the Director has pending at the present time it would be impossible for him to consider this request in the foreseeable future.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

PNCLOSURE

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Jones

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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen

Sullivan : Tavel ___ Trotter __

Tele. Room

TO

Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-25-63

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FROM :D. C. Morrell

CHAIRMAN, ADVISORY BOARD ALL INFORMATION AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL HEREIN IS UNCLEDED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/8 BY SP7/Mac Hie

Captioned individual sent two communications postmarked March 19th and March 21st with his card indicating no acknowledgment is necessary.

Company. He was sent a complimentary autographed copy of "Masters of Deceit" on 2-14-58. The American Security Council is a organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. Information developed is distributed for a fee to member companies and other organizations or individuals. The President and Vice President are former Special Agents and the group sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in many cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau Agent.

The first communication enclosed McBain's letter to James A. Linen of Time, Inc., and contained McBain's critical analysis of "The Meaning of Communism." McBain points out the weaknesses of the book indicating that it devotes a minimum on the history and development of the Communist Party of the USA and its relationship to the communist movement on a world-wide basis. He points out that it does not emphasize properly the danger of communism within this country or properly associate the CP, USA, with the world communist movement. He states that a small Communist Party can be effective in spreading its propaganda and serving the communist cause. He notes the influence during the Chinese Civil War and during the Castro takeover of Cuba. He points out that even some communist propaganda, attacking Congressional investigative committees, crept into this book. He points out that the FBI is doing an admirable job but its files are confidential and it cannot expose communist activities to public sources. He enclosed

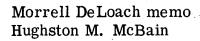
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several quotations from "Masters of Deceit" indicating the Director's views on the dangers of communism.

A second communication enclosed a copy of a letter he had received from James Linen thanking him for his critical communication.

Bufiles indicate that Linen was the subject of an applicant-type investigation in 1942 which revealed that he was employed by Time, highly regarded by his associates and developed no derogatory information. In 1959 he and four of his children were conducted on a special tour of the Bureau, met Mr. DeLoach and commented profusely and favorably concerning the Bureau and the Director.

The Central Research Section reviewed "The Meaning of Communism" by William J. Miller in December, 1962. It is one of three books including the Director's "A Study of Communism" which were chosen for teaching courses on communism in Florida high schools. Our review indicated that the Book intends to trace the historical development of communism from Karl Marx to the present. Its threat's communist theory superficially completely ignoring such terms as "Marxism-Leninism" and "historical materialism." Much of the remainder on theory is oversimplified. It ignores many current communist activities throughout the world such as Marshal Tito's so-called national communism and mentions Fidel Castro only casually. The book editorializes in places and in particular in commenting unfavorably on Congressional investigations.

OBSERVATION:

McBain apparently furnished this information only for the Director's information and expected no comment from the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached in-absence reply be sent McBain.

REC- 72 00 -425828 - 76

March 25, 1963

Mr. Hughston M. McBain Chairman, Advisory Board American Security Council 25 East Washington Street Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. McBain:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/8 BY 877718

Your communications postmarked March 19th and March 21st were received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be sure they will be brought to his attention when he returns and I know he would want me to thank you for sending him this data.

Sincerely yours

MAILED S MAR 2 5 1963 COMMITTE

1 Edgar Hoover

Helen W. Gandy Secretary

NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach memo, same date, captioned "Hughston M. McBain, Chairman, Advisory Board, American Security Council, 25 East Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois."

JH:jks (3) Tolson Mohr Casper Callahan

Conrad DeLoach Evans Gale . Sullivan Tavel

Trotter Tele, Room Holmes

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

r. Belmont Mr. Mohr... Mr. Casper.... Mr. Callahan. Mr. Conrad Mr. Rosen. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/88 BY SDIMES Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter. Tele. Room. Miss Holmes... Miss Gandy... from HUGHSTON M. McBAIN Chairman, Advisory Board American Security Council Chicago, Illinois No Acknowledgement Necessary REC- 72

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COPY F LETTER FROM HUGHSTON M. MCBAIN

March 6, 1963

Mr. James A Linen
Time, Incorporated
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Linen:

25 East Washington Street Chicago 2, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED MACHE PARTIES BY SPINAC HEC'DATE 1/2/88 BY SPINAC HEC'

This is a belated reply to your most interesting letter of January 28. Unfortunately, I did not receive it and the book entitled "The Meaning of Communism" until my return from Egypt ten days ago.

Coincidentally, just after my return from Cairo I met you, Henry R. Luce, and your other associates at the Luncheon given by Homer J. Livingston, Chairman of the Board of The First National Bank of Chicago. I had the pleasure of being seated on Mr. Luce's right and thoroughly enjoyed a good visit with him during the luncheon. I was thinking of your book on Communism at that time, but thought it was more appropriate to write you later than bring up the subject then.

You asked for my comments on the book--I appreciate the compliment. Your promise that these comments "will be carefully read by your group at Time, Incorporated", is responsible for the considerable time I have taken to compile the facts presented herewith. I am sure I do not need to tell you that all my criticisms of the book are offered only constructively, with the hope they will be helpful.

First, let me say I was delighted to learn that the State of Florida has decided to have a compulsory course on Communism in their high schools. I hope in due course many other states decide to take similar action. But even more important, as you clearly point out in your letter, is that the text book used must not only be authoritative, but as accurate and truthful as it is humanly possible to make it. I am highly gratified that Time, Incorporated, has stepped into this situation with the determination to make the text book just that. Quoting from this book, top of page 8 - "and, as always, the truth will tend to make men free".

I feel that the book omits a great deal by not devoting, at minimum, a chapter on the history and development of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and its relationship to the Communist movement on a world wide basis. A discussion on the CP, U.S.A. would first give the reader a familiar background to which he can relate the CP activities and, second, illustrate the

ENCLOSURE.

100-405876-76 ENCEOSURE operation of international Communism in a free society. The Communist Party, U.S.A. is a tentacle of International Communism. I believe it is unrealistic to consider the octopus a problem, and then imply that its tentacle in our midst is not a problem.

There is a segment of our society which seeks to persuade us that the Soviet Union is not <u>really</u> the main threat but, rather, that there is some gigantic internal conspiracy afoot which constitutes the real problem. You and I recognize the unreality of this thesis, yet it is equally unrealistic to write off the internal threat posed by the Communist Party or to try to relate the scope of that threat to the numerical size of the CP, U.S.A.

The Communist Party was not conceived by Lenin to be a mass political movement but to be, rather, "the vanguard of the revolution", an elite ruling corps which would exert its political influence through its ability (where it is not in power) to persuade others to follow its precepts. Thus Communists Parties in most free nations have achieved whatever successes they may have had largely through non-Communist (real or ostensible) groups or causes.

For instance, we know that the poeple who actually made our country's policy on China during the Chinese Civil War were not in any way sympathetic to Communism. We also know that a very small group of Communists, well placed in an influential, apparently respectable non-Communist organization, were able to influence that organization to create an impression that Chiang Kai-shek was unworthy of our support and that the Chinese Communist movement was just an "agrarian reform" movement not affiliated with International Communism. We probably never will know how much this really influenced the decisions which were finally made; but we do know what those decisions were and we do know that the premises on which they were based were not true.

How effective was this tiny Communist Party in creating a favorable impression of Fidel Castro during the six month periods immediately preceding and immediately following January, 1959? For that matter, how many Cuban Communists were involved in taking over Cuba? We had all sorts of assurance from high places in our own Government that Communism represented no internal threat in Cuba -- that there were only a few Communists there.

Indeed, how effective has been this organization "of less than 10,000 members" in creating the impression that congressional investigations "sometimes flagrantly violated individual's legal safeguards and groundlessly damaged many individual's reputations". (Even found its way into your own book - page 175!)

I would not argue that the committees have had a perfect record or that, in their early days, they didn't do considerable "free-wheeling". But since 1953 when rigid rules of procedure were adopted, I know of no instance in which a witness was denied the right of counsel or the right to invoke the Constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. During that period I know of no instance in which a person accused before a committee has not been afforded the right to flatly deny the accusation or explain his own activities. Do you know of any individual who has had his reputation groundlessly damaged or his legal safeguards violated, even since 1945? I am most anxious to have your answer.

The fact that this impression is sincerely held today by a fair number of respectable, responsible people may be the most graphic demonstration of the Communist Party's influence well beyond its own limited membership since the CP was the ultimate original source of this misconception.

What effect does your group think the Communist Party line has had in the pacifist movement or in countering the efforts to develop a strong civil defense program? What could you do to influence public opinion if you had 10,000 dedicated minions who would do your bidding?

I am sure the FBI is admirably equipped to deal effectively with those portions of Communist activity which constitute violations of our laws and to otherwise maintain a close surveillance of CP activities. By law, however, the Bureau's files are confidential and it cannot inform the people in detail on any of the matters I have raised above. It cannot give the public background on Communist front activities designed to influence our thinking. Close scrutiny on the part of the FBI has been one of the major reasons for the steady decline in CP membership but the Bureau insists that the Communist Party still constitutes a serious internal threat to our nation and we cannot dismiss that threat by saying, "let J. Edgar do it".

I suspect there are a lot of sincere young men and women in our country today who wish there had been someone or something to make them stop and think before they got involved in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the San Francisco riots or any one of a good many similar things. That's one of the jobs any thorough book on the Communist movement must help do and honestly, "The Meaning of Communism" doesn't do it.

In conclusion and in substantiation of the real dangers of internal subversion within our own country, I can think of no more effective proof than to quote J. Edgar Hoover himself.

The respected Chief of the FBI has been most articulate in speeches and books on this subject—he has said over and over again that the FBI alone can't do the job.

I am enclosing with this letter a number of quotations taken from his book entitled, "Masters of Deceit" (the paperback edition). Admittedly, these quotes are out of context and should be read in full in the book itself.

After reading the enclosed quotations, I hope your group will share my own deep concern as to the urgency of comprehending the real dangers of subversion from within. I think there is no greater service Time, Incorporated, possibly could render than to sponsor the objective of telling the whole truth about the Communist menace -- from without and within. On the other hand, I can think of no greater calamity to sponsor a book which tells less than the whole truth. Our citizens must not be hoodwinked into a false sense of security.

Again, may I think you for your letter of January 28. It was a great pleasure to lunch with you and your associates at The First National in Chicago. And thanks sincerely for inviting this letter.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Hughston M. McBain

Excerpts from

"MASTERS OF DECEIT" by J. Edgar Hoover

(Pocket Books, Giant Cardinal Edition, 1958)

Page vi

"Today (1957), as I write these words, my conclusions of 1919 remain the same. Communism is the major menace of our time. Today, it threatens the very existence of our Western civilization."

"Ever since 1917, I have observed the rise of international communism with great concern, particularly communist efforts to infiltrate and infect our American way of life."

Page viii

"My purpose has been to assemble, organize, and present basic, everyday facts of communism which will be of maximum help to the people of our country in recognizing and fighting the enemy in our midst."

Page 4 and 5

"In recent years there has been a tendency to discount the menace of domestic communists solely because of a decline in Party membership. In fact, some have gone so far as to say, '...the party...is almost over'. Let's examine the statement:

"In 1922, when Communist Party membership reached 12, 400, William Z. Foster said, '...we no longer measure the importance of revolutionary organizations by size. In some places where there are only one or two men, more results are obtained than where they have larger organizations...'

"This has been the communist line down through the years. Foster in 1951 stated, 'Communist strength...cannot be measured even approximately by statistics...The Communist parties' strength runs far beyond all formal measurements..."

Page 5

"When the Communist Party was at its peak in the United States it was stronger in numbers than the Soviet Party was at the time it seized power in Russia."

MO-40029-74
ENCLOSURE

Page 6

"Under communism, a tiny minority, perhaps ten to twenty men, would rule the United States. An open dictatorship called the 'dictatorship of the proletariat' would be established."

"The Constitution, and all our laws, would be abolished."

Page 6 and 7

"The revolution would affect every man, woman, and child in America. Communists do not propose to remodel our government or retain any part of it. They would tear it to the ground, destroy all opposition, and then create a new government, an American province in the Soviet world empire. Their recipe for action? The 1917 Soviet revolution, tailored to modern conditions. The communists themselves have made the claim:

'The principles upon which a Soviet America would be organized would be the same, in every respect, as those which guided the Soviet Union.'"

Page 7

"William Z. Foster has boasted that the communist revolution, after the actual seizure of power, would 'develop even more swiftly' than the Russian.

"All industry would be nationalized and farms taken away from their owners. A small businessman is just as guilty as a large businessman; both must be liquidated. Rents, profits, and insurance would be abolished. Countless occupations, termed by the communists as 'useless and parasitic', would be ended,"

Page 7 and 8

"Action would be drastic, immediate, and without appeal. An armed 'Red Guard' would enforce the orders of Party henchmen. Hotels, country clubs, and swimming pools would be used for the benefit of 'workers', meaning, in most cases, Party bosses. The workingmen in the mines, factories, and mills would be told to work certain hours for certain wages. Labor unions, as we know them, would be obliterated. All such organizations would be owned and operated by the communist government, and no laborer would be permitted to organize a union or to strike against his 'government'.

"The press would be muzzled, free speech forbidden, and complete conformity demanded,"

Page 8

"This picture of a communist America is not overdrawn. Here are the words of William Z. Foster:

'Under the dictatorship all the capitalist parties-Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Socialist, etc.-will be liquidated, the Communist party functioning alone
as the Party of the toiling masses. Likewise, will be dissolved all other organizations that are political props of
the bourgeois rule, including chambers of commerce,
employers' associations, rotary clubs, American Legion,
Y.M.C.A. and such fraternal orders as the Masons, Odd
Fellows, Elks, Knights of Columbus, etc.'"

Page 9

"These statements are confirmed, day after day, by documented reports from areas where communists have already taken over: Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Red China, and other areas.

"Where you read such reports, do not think of them as something happening in a far-off land. Remember, always, that 'it could happen here' and that there are thousands of people in this country now working in secret to make it happen here.

"But also, thank God, there are millions of Americans who oppose them. If we open our eyes, inform ourselves, and work together, we can keep our country free."

Page 61

"The time was ripe for communists to move in on American life and American institutions. The first objective was organized labor. Later the battlefront was to be extended to include all aspects of American life up to and including activities of the federal government in Washington."

Page 71

"The Communist Party is a highly disciplined tool of the Soviet Union in the United States. In the thirty-eight years since it came into being, it has developed a trained and potentially effective leadership that overnight, should the situation become favorable, could expand into a mass organization of great potential power. No longer does it need to send its promising young leaders to Moscow for training, because its own educational system is now performing that function.

"The present menace of the Communist Party in the United States grows in direct ratio to the rising feeling that it is a small, dissident element and need not be feared. As we relax our protection and ease up on security measures, we move closer and closer to a 'fool's paradise'."

Page 79 and 80

"2. Concealed Party members. Another area dominated by communist thought control consists of the concealed communist, the individual who, though accepting Party discipline, does not wish his affiliation to be publicly known. These two areas, open and concealed members, in fact, are closely related, often interchanging and always cooperating with each other. The concealed communist, because he is not known as a communist, can often advance the Party's cause among people and in organizations where an open member would be scorned.

"The number of concealed communists is high. They vary in degree of concealment. Some are concealed from the public and are not openly identified as communists. Others are concealed even from the membership, and a few are so deeply hidden that only top leaders know their identity. Usually the more prominent the individual, the more concealed he must be.

"Concealed communists are found in all fields."

Page 81

'The union leader listens. He can go on the convention floor, since nobody knows that he is under Party discipline, and carry out the communist program. This concealed communist is essential to the Party's thought-control technique. There are thousands like him always seeking to penetrate the healthy body of American life and to corrupt it."

Page 86

"5. Dupes. The final area is that of the dupe, or innocent victim, the individual who unknowingly is under communist thought control and does the work of the Party. A tragedy of the past generation in the United States is that so many persons, including high-ranking statesmen, public officials, educators, ministers of the gospel, professional men, have been duped into helping communism. Communist leaders have proclaimed that communism must be partly built with noncommunist hands, and this, to a large extent, is true."

Page 89

"How can we, as Americans, protect ourselves from becoming 'innocent victims' of the communists?

"First, we should not fall for 'fronts'. In Chapter 17 you will find a detailed description of how communist fronts operate, together with a twelve-point list of ways to spot them so that we will not be fooled into giving them our support."

Page 255

"Communist tactics require that above-ground activities be pushed as far as possible. However, when the Party begins to abuse its constitutional privileges and the government takes steps to protect itself from outright treason and subversion, more and more Party activities are shifted underground, that is, to the illegal apparatus. As Lenin taught, the Party must always have two levels, above-ground and underground. Both must exist at the same time. One without the other is incomplete."

Page 256

"To understand the underground we must realize that it is a maze of under-cover couriers, escape routes, hide-outs, and clandestine meetings. It's not the place for the beginner, the half-indoctrinated, or the doubtful. Only the most loyal members are selected. These men and women are carrying on the Party's deceitful work away from the watchful eye (so they hope) of the FBI and other governmental agencies."

Page 259

"That's why the underground is a nightmare of deceit, fear, and tension, where one has to tell falsehoods, fabricate a background, adopt a new name, and live in fear of being recognized by old friends or acquaintances."



WASHINGTON REPORT

DATE THE TIME BY STIME CHEC

Washington, May 20, 1963

WR 63-10

THE LEGACY OF CUBA

"If Communism should obtain a permanent foothold in Latin America...then the balance of power would move against us and peace would be even more insecure."

John F. Kennedy, September 14, 1960

"I think it is clear that the importance of Cuba is less than we think...on the surface evidence of the head-lines...The real issue here is not what does or does not happen in marginal daily conflicts with the disgraceful Castro regime. The real question is what happens in the processes of the societies of the Western Hemisphere as a whole."

McGeorge Bundy, as quoted in the <u>Congressional</u> Record, May 8, 1963

Today, Communism <u>does</u> have a permanent foothold in Latin America. The 1960 prophecy of candidate Kennedy has come dismally true. But President Kennedy's advisors, such as Mr. Bundy, are engaged in a massive effort to deny the truth of the President's earlier prophecy.

This truth cannot be denied. It smothers and stultifies every constructive Cold War policy of the United States, including the heavily stressed effort to promote social and economic reforms in Latin America. Mr. Bundy argues further, in the speech quoted from above, that "the whole international posture of the United States is stronger today than it was 3 or 4 years ago", and that "we are known to be stronger." This was true for a brief period last October, but not now. Communist power in Cuba and the present U.S. reaction to it is destroying the healthy image of U.S. strength created by our October action. The present truth is much more accurately described by Senator Margaret Smith (in a Senate speech on May 9, 1963):

"How can the United States of America ever again claim to be the leader of the free world or ever hope to achieve the respect of other peoples so long as we tolerate - whether willingly or begrudgingly - the presence of this festering infection so very close to home?"

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY ENCLOSUED 100- 42 5 228

Mr. Bundy admits that his claim of increased U.S. strength is based mainly on improved intelligence data which reveal that the "missile gap", estimated three years ago, never existed. This is correct, and it is one of the reasons why the Soviets put their missiles in Cuba and one of the reasons why they backed down before U.S. power last October. However, the "quantity gap" in our favor is a transitory thing and is becoming steadily less real and less important. Technologically, the Soviets may already be ahead of us in the arms race. (See WR 63-8) Furthermore, since last October there have been many indications that those in the Kremlin who favor a quantitative increase in Soviet nuclear strength have won their point. The so-called "pause" in Soviet policy has ended - if it ever existed. A "hardening" of the Soviet position on all issues is apparent. An even grimmer period of the Cold War almost certainly lies ahead.

This turn of events is at least partly the direct result of the Administration admission that it is deterred from a blockade or other employment of force in the Cuban situation out of fear of war with the Soviet Union. This position has been carried to the tragic extreme of denying to the Cuban people even the right to take up arms to help liberate their homeland. Two years ago, when a different policy prevailed, the President declared that, "The American people are not complacent about Iron Curtain tanks and planes less than 90 miles from our shores." Now there are many more Soviet planes and tanks in Cuba and large numbers of Soviet troops as well. Regardless of whether or not there are still offensive missiles in Cuban caves, the fact remains that a major Soviet military presence has been solidly established. There is not the slightest indication that this force is going to be removed, and not the slightest indication that the United States intends to force its removal. Unless this is done, Communism cannot be overthrown by Cubans.

On May 9, 1963, the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, headed by Senator Stennis, reported the results of its preliminary investigation of the Cuban situation. On the matter of Soviet troops in Cuba, the unanimous Subcommittee report downgraded Administration claims that the figure has been reduced to 12-13,000 men. The official intelligence estimate remains at 17,500, even though 4,000-5,000 have been seen to withdraw since the first of the year. This is because a) the original estimates were very imprecise, and b) there is evidence that the Soviets are merely rotating their forces, with at least as many coming in as going out. The Soviets make a very obvious show of removing people, but can easily bring them in clandestinely. Meanwhile, estimates by refugees and those who have travelled extensively in Cuba put the figure at 30-40,000 Soviets still in Cuba.

Senator Stennis¹ personal conclusion, expressed in the Senate on May 9 is very significant:

"I am convinced that the number one priority of our national and foreign policy should and must be the complete removal of all Russians from Cuba and the adoption of a firm and hard plan which once and for all will rid our hemisphere of this threat.

"To those who say that this involves risks and the danger of war, I reply that there comes a time - as it did last October - when risks must be taken in order to protect and preserve our vital national interests. The risks of doing nothing - of allowing this Communist threat to fester and grow and perhaps subvert nation after nation - are infinitely greater."

Mr. Rusk, however, disagrees. He denies flatly that the Soviet Union can be forced out of Cuba without war, and he denies that the threat now posed by a Communist Cuba warrants military action. In Mr. Rusk's words:

"Let's not kid ourselves that waving missiles is going to cause the other side to roll over and play dead. If you want to do all sorts of drastic things on the assumption that no shooting will result just don't entertain any such illusion. It is necessary to incur very great risks in order to meet great threats...But it is not my judgment that the threat in Cuba at the present time warrants the escalation of violence which would be involved in direct military action against that island." (April 22, 1963, State Department Press Release #213)

The Secretary of State's statement, first of all, serves to nullify Bundy's claim of a more powerful United States. How does the assertion that the Soviet Union is both capable and willing to fight a war in the Caribbean (or to risk nuclear war by aggression someplace else) cause anyone to believe that the U.S. is now stronger than 3 or 4 years ago? And how does such an admission that we dare not use force serve to promote the cause of "moderation" within the Kremlin? If anything, it may cause them to wonder if we were not bluffing after all last October.

Most important is the implication running through Administration statements that Cuba without offensive missiles is not a direct threat to U.S. security and, therefore, does not require any form of military action. This change of outlook is very typical of the containment policy. We say we will defend our vital interests by force if necessary, but we do not now consider Communist control of Cuba as contrary to our vital national interest. Two years ago, we did. The only thing that has changed in the interval is the evaluation of the risk of defending that vital interest by force. So the Administration now denies that a vital interest is any longer involved.

In contrast, here are a few of the points made by the Stennis Subcommittee in summarizing the Russian threat to the Americas:

1. "Cuba is an advanced Soviet base for subversive revolutionary and agitational activities in the Western Hemisphere, and affords the opportunity to export agents, funds, arms ammunition, and propaganda throughout Latin America."

- 2. "Assuming, without deciding, that all strategic weapons have been withdrawn, there is the ever present possibility of the stealthy reintroduction of strategic missiles and other offensive weapons, using the Soviet forces still in Cuba as camouflage and security for the activity."
- 3. "Cuba serves as an advanced intelligence base for the U.S.S.R."
- 4. "Potentially, Cuba is a base from which the Soviets could interdict our vital air and sea lanes. It can now be used for the air, sea and electronic surveillance of our military activities in the Southeast United States and the Caribbean."
- 5. "Advanced Soviet submarine bases could be established in Cuban ports with very little effort." (Exiles report that two submarine bases are now in operation at Banes and Mariel Ed.)
- 6. "Cuba provides a base for training agents of other Latin American countries in subversive, revolutionary, agitational and sabotage techniques." (Just one example: Every month, groups of Columbian students leave for Cuba for such training. They fly by chartered plane to Curacao and are picked up there by Cuban airlines Ed.)
- 7. "The very presence of the Soviets in Cuba affects adversely our nation's image and prestige. Our friends abroad will understandably doubt our ability to meet and defeat the forces of Communism thousands of miles across the ocean if we prove unable to cope with the Communist threat at our very doorstep."

The last point is perhaps the most crucial. It affects the <u>psychology</u> of the Cold War - the <u>credibility</u> of U.S. willingness to aid and defend its friends. When we refuse to aid the Cuban freedom fighters and actually prevent them from acting on their own - even when based outside U.S. territory - and when we not only betray the hopes of the exile leader, Miro Cardona, but also heap personal abuse on his head because he dares to speak out at last, we do infinite disservice to the cause of truth, liberty and peace.

Neither did we improve our standing in Latin America by our recent performance in Costa Rica. Contrary to the expressed wishes of the presidents of the Central American countries involved in the conference - particularly Guatemals and Nicaragua - President Kennedy insisted in advance that a tough policy toward Cuba was not to be a topic of discussion. The result was predictible mediocrity - effusive and empty rhetoric signifying almost nothing.

We do, of course, have a Cuban policy. It is to "isolate" Cuba diplomatically, and ruin it economically. This, we hope, will shut off the flow of subversion and induce the voluntary withdrawal of Soviet power from Cuba, because it will be too expensive to maintain.

There have been limited and superficial successes for these efforts. Most of the hemispheric nations have severed diplomatic relations, although the most important nations - Brazil and Mexico - have not. And the Cuban economy

<u>nas</u> degenerated sharply. Sugar production is at a new low. But Cuban supported subversion continues, and there is no sign of any internal crackup of the regime. Soviet forces make any internal uprising impossible.

Overall, our Cuban policy is failing and is bound to fail. This is because the Soviet Union has both the will and the capability to ensure that it fails. Cuba may very well be a "showcase of failure", and it may cost the U.S.S.R. \$1 million daily to maintain it, but this is a very cheap price to pay for the tremendous political, military, and psychological gains which Cuba provides to Communism. The triumphal reception given Castro in Moscow should dispel any wishful ideas that the Soviets are about to pull out of Cuba.

Cuba is important to Khrushchev and to Communism generally. It is enormously important. It is impossible to overestimate this. The solidification of Soviet control of Cuba is the most shattering defeat for American policy since the Cold War began. Cuba is now the fulcrum of the Cold War, the center of the chessboard. We have long been prepared to fight a thermonuclear war if necessary to keep the Soviets out of West Berlin. Why? Not because their presence there would constitute any additional military threat, but because of the devastating psychological consequences which would flow from a retreat on a firm commitment. In this sense, Cuba is the West Berlin of the Western Hemisphere. It is the breach in the center of our line, and the Soviets are throwing the whole weight of their offensive through that breach. For more than two years now, we have been formally pledged to the elimination of this Communist base, but it still stands. This is the overarching fact which dominates the Latin American and even the world scene. It will loom larger and larger as time passes.

There is no painless way to eliminate either the Soviet presence in Cuba or, more important, the Castro regime itself. There are many prescriptions being offered, but one truth stands out: Some element of force or the clear and unequivocal threat of force is going to be required. This is because the imperative for the U.S. to remove Communism from Cuba is matched by an equal imperative of Soviet policy to maintain it there if this can be done without war. The interests of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. are basically irreconcilable on Cuba. Khrushchev has invested far too much and committed his prestige far too deeply to ever give it up voluntarily. Only the possibility of war will as last October - induce him or his "hardline" colleagues to withdraw.

On the other hand, if we continue to reject the use of force in the Caribbean, there is only one logical alternative and ultimately we will take it. There cannot be a permanent status-quo. If pressures are not increased, they will decrease. If Castro is not eliminated by diplomatic and economic warfare, support for even this policy will crumble. Then we will resume diplomatic relations with Castro, probably give up our Guantanamo base, and treat Cuba as we now treat the East European satellites, hoping for "Titoism" or some form of "evolution" to solve the problem.

There are already indications that such a shift is in the wind. Roosevelt Roads, in Puerto Rico, is being refurbished, possibly to handle the naval forces now based in Guantanamo (U.S. News and World Report, May 20,1963);

Prisoner negotiator Down is looked upon by some as possible ambassador to Cuba; Castro has gone out of his way to praise the crackdown on the Cuban exiles and to say that he would be willing to try to find "the basis" for better relations with the United States. The State Department is even now softening up Congress and public opinion for the resumption of relations with Hungary. There will be ample precedent.

Such a full circle in policy would only compound the disaster and open wide the floodgates to Communism throughout the hemisphere. But even as it is, current American policy toward Cuba constitutes the broadest possible invitation to the Communist world to intensify the Cold War, to resist efforts at genuine disarmament, and to instigate further major tests of U.S. determination to resist its advances. It provides strong support for the Chinese "hardline" argument, because it tends to show that we are, after all, only paper tigers. It will inevitably encourage as well those within the Kremlin who perhaps favor a more militant policy. Neither so called "isolation" of Communist Cuba nor coexistence with it - if that should be the next policy turn - is the road to peace. It is, rather, the road to eventual war.

We would do well, in thinking of Cuba, to remember the words of Winston Churchill, uttered before the outbreak of World War II:

"Still if you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed; if you will not fight when your victory can be sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance to survive. There may even be a worse case: You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory and it will be better to perish than to live in slavery."

The legacy of Cuba is a witch's brew which contains the most mortal threat to the security and the survival of this nation.

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May 20, 1963

1963 CONFERENCE ON COLD WAR EDUCATION

"...I am fearful that today our freedom is endangered, not by the Ugly American, but by the many Timid Americans, hesitant to arm themselves with the facts essential for Cold War Victory. If something is not done soon, the Timid American will be replaced by the Frightened American, and, if that ever happens, the next American is apt to be the Conquered American."

- Governor Farris Bryant

Florida Governor Farris Bryant has backed the above words with action. He has played a dramatic leadership role in educating Florida citizens about the realities of the Cold War. He feels that "...once our citizens have gained a basic understanding of the present world conflict, their timidity will be replaced by the enlightened support essential for the implementation of a bold strategy for victory in the Cold War."

Governor Bryant is working through established institutions and organizations. For example, Florida was the first state in the nation to introduce a statewide high school course on Americanism vs. Communism. The resource unit for this course has become a model for school systems across the nation.

The national recognition of Governor Bryant's program led to his selection as chairman of the five governor Committee on Cold War Education of the National Governors' Conference. This committee is developing a Cold War educational program for all states. It is preparing recommendations on how and what to teach the citizens of every state about the foundations of American freedom and the Communist threat to our freedom.

It is difficult to overstate the obvious importance of Governor Bryant's National Governors' Conference Committee on Cold War Education. A sound program recommended by this committee and adopted in most states would soon awaken Americans to the realities of the war we are in. This kind of education is a prerequisite to Cold War Victory!

ENCLOSURE

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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

123 NORTH WACKER DRIVE • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

To better meet his responsibilities, Governor Bryant is acting as General Chairman of the 1963 Conference on Cold War Education to be held June 12-15, 1963 in Tampa, Florida. A major purpose of this Conference is to seek information, ideas and materials for the consideration of his National Governors! Conference Committed. The Conference is sponsored by the Florida Center for Cold War Education which is a part of Governor Bryant's office. The Institute for American Strategy is acting as Secretariat for the Conference.

Top representatives of more than sixty colleges, universities, secondary schools, state boards of education, labor unions, private organizations, business, and religious groups from all over the country will tell the Conference about their Cold War educational programs.

The major speakers at the Conference will include General Mark Clark, President of the Citadel; Ambassador Gonzalo Facio, Chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States; Roger Hillsman, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs; Mrs. Hazel Blanchard, President of the National Education Association; and Governor Carlos Lacerda, of the Brazilian State of Guanabara (which includes the City of Rio de Janeiro. You will recall that Governor Lacerda recently forbade the international meeting of the Communist "Congress Pro Solidarity with Cuba" in his State.)

The American Security Council is proud that it serves as a "cooperating agency" for this Conference. Many ASC member companies, cooperating organizations and cooperating universities will be represented on the program or are serving as "cooperating agencies".

The writer is Governor Bryant's special consultant on Cold War Education. He is also the current President of the Institute for American Strategy, which is acting both as secretariat for the Conference and as the principal consultant to Floridals program.

The preliminary program for the 1963 Conference on Cold War Education will be sent to you within a few days. Attendance will be limited to 1,250 registrants from all parts of the country. This is the place to find out what's being done in Cold War Education. Why not attend the Conference to see what you can do in Cold War Education?

John M. Fisher

John m. Fisher

President

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TIME Incorporated

March 20, 1963

President's Office

Mr. Hughston M. McBain 25 East Washington Street Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. McBain:

I just returned to the office from a business trip, and I want to thank you for your very thoughtful and detailed letter on the book, The Meaning of Communism. Indeed we were serious when we said that the comments received would be read by our group at Time Inc., and I am going to go over your letter with both the Publisher and Editor of the Book Division who worked on the book'.

I do want to say that your letter was one of the most penetrating we received, and I certainly appreciate the time you devoted to this matter. It was a pleasure to meet you in Chicago, and I hope we will have the opportunity of meeting again.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) James Linen

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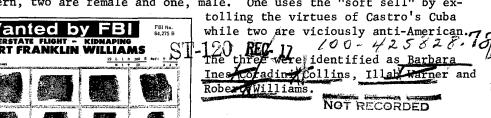
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HE POISONED WELL

Early in World War II, the Axis propagandists decided to take a page from Greek mythology. They remembered the story of the Sirens and concluded that the dulcet feminine appeal might be better than the male. They were not altogether wrong. Had they been able to use surveys, ratings or pollsters, they would have discovered that they had a rather large audience. Americans who fought in the Pacific had Tokyo Rose, regularly and often, and those who served in the European Theatre were given heavy doses of Axis Sally. The troops listened, but they didn't react quite the way they were supposed to. Like today's American TV viewers, they were delighted to be entertained, but they largely ignored the "commercials" and "public service" messages. When they did listen, they just got mad and allied military officials wisely did nothing to interfere with reception of the broadcasts.

At the same time, the British people were receiving Lord Haw-Haw, another Goebbels production but here the element of entertainment was lacking and the British simply dug in a little more and fought a little harder.

Not long ago, a United States State Department spokesman indicated that about a "half dozen" American families and "several" individual Americans had left the United States and taken up residence in Cuba. The spokesman identified some of them. Among them was another triumvirate of propagandists and, as in the World War II pattern, two are female and one, male. One uses the "soft sell" by ex-



Beardless Barbara 6 APR 2 1963

In January, 1961, Mrs. Barbara collins, the 26 year old daughter of a New Jersey minister, left her husband and a \$65 a week job with a Miami tire firm and went to Cuba with her two year old daughter. Since that time, she has been appearing regularly on the powerful new Radio Havana telling all who will listen how life in Cuba is "just wonderful". Unlike their

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World War II counterparts, the Cuban propagandists have scorned the anonymity of assumed names, but Mrs. Collins has come to be known by her revolutionary colleagues as "Beardless Barbara" a name she apparently accepts as a compliment.

It is perhaps only coincidental that Mrs. Collins left for Havana very shortly after having been subpoenaed by the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which was then investigating the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The January 26, 1961 issue of Student Council, the "student" publication of the FPCC, carried an article under her by-line which describes, perhaps with some dramatic license, her last activities in the United States. She tells us that she had been visited at work by two unidentified men, one of whom "flashed a badge" and that immediately following this incident, she was discharged by her employer and asked to move from her apartment. She writes that on the same day she received threatening phone calls and was harrassed by a "car full of Cubans" all leading up to the final incident in which she alleges that someone tried to shove a subpoena through the jalousies in her door. Bohemia, an official publication of the Cuban government didn't want their readers to think that Barbara was merely dodging service but rather, in an article about her, said that she was "escaping persecution of the FBI in her country" for "sympathizing with the Cuban revolution."

Having been granted "political asylum" by the Castro government, she and Illah Warner were two of a dozen people who signed a protest against the proposed removal of Americans from Cuba by our government. They said, "We want to state that we feel perfectly secure in Cuba . . . It is our common belief that if a real danger exists for anyone who lives on this island, this danger arises solely from the government of the United States." The statement was published in the Communist oriented National Guardian on June 19, 1961.

Beardless Barbara's "Notes on Cuba" broadcasts began on September 15, 1961 with a series of glowing reports on the marvels of life in Cuba ranging from the Cubans' love of children, to the wonders of agricultural "cooperatives" in Pinar del Rio. In short, her theme presents only a picture of Cuba as a paradise of peace, beauty and honest toil.

Illah Warner

Illah Warner broadcasts in Spanish and English over radio station CNCA in Havana. She is the publicity director for the Friends of Cuba Committee and, like the other Cuban broadcasters, she adheres faithfully to the official propaganda line. Mrs. Warner, born thirty years ago in Spearfish, South Dakota, shared an apartment in Miami with Martha McCurdy of Harding, Illinois before both left for Havana in 1959. Presumably they are still "pals". They have been reported to have been teaching, nursing and sending pro-Castro letters and literature back to acquaintances and contacts in the United States.

Illah Warner takes the more stereotyped "hard" line. In her 1962 Fourth of July message for "Friends of Cuba" she said, "In the face of the fight of the people for their liberation stands North American imperialism as the main bulwark of opposition and crime." The statement talked about "the latest fascist laws instituted by the Kennedy administration", condemned U.S. intervention in Laos and Vietnam and characterized our government as "the most ferocious class of dictatorship." It went on to assert that the American people are "entitled to install a new government" and concluded, in clear call to force and violence,

"The time is now ripe for the American people to take power into their own hands."

In October, 1962, Illah repeated, without tongue-in-cheek, some political oratory of slightly earlier vintage by affirming the charge that "every day seventeen million (U.S.) citizens go to bed hungry." Not content, she added, "there are 70 million who are ill-dressed and poorly nourished" and told her audience that the United States has a "strong Marxist-Leninist movement" and "other supporters of the Cuban revolution . . . who condemn things like the warmongering, subversive policy of the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, genocide in South Vietnam and the enslavement of Puerto Rico."

Robert Williams

The third of this trio of regular broadcasters is heard on Radio Havana. He is Robert Franklin Williams, erstwhile of Monroe, North Carolina. Williams was one of the founders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and among the earliest United States boosters of Fidel Castro. He also has an unbroken record of both advocating and using violence to reach his ends.

In May 1959, Williams was suspended from his position as head of the Union County, North Carolina branch of the NAACP for his advocacy of violence as the proper means of meeting social problems in his community.

At the time of Fidel Castro's visit to the U.N., Williams extended him an invitation to visit North Carolina in defiance of a State Department decision limiting Castro's movements to Manhattan Island. In February, 1961, in a speech made in Los Angeles, Williams said that Cuba was a "sneak preview of the world of tomorrow" and added, "I don't know what they call it (the Cuban government) but I wish we had a lot of it in North Carolina."

Finally, in the summer of 1961, Williams' penchant for violence reached its climax. During an outbreak in Union County, of which he was the instigator, he and several companions seized a married couple and held them as hostages. He was charged with kidnapping by state authorities and a federal warrant was issued on August 28, 1961 charging him with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. He was the subject of a nationwide manhunt and was described by the FBI in the following terms:

"Williams allegedly has possessed a large quantity of firearms, including a .45 caliber pistol which he carries in his car. He has previously been diagnosed as schizophrenic and has advocated and threatened violence. Williams should be considered armed and extremely dangerous."

Williams managed to elude the dragnet and fled the country, aided by what a pro-Castro journalist later described as a modern "underground railroad". On October 3, 1961, the Castro government announced that it had granted him "political asylum". Since then Williams has been one of the "heroes of the revolution" and a regular on Radio Havana, though he speaks no Spanish. His program is called "Radio Free Dixie" and he continues to spew his hatred in an effort to incite violence in the United States.

The new Radio Havana, with its three 100,000 watt transmitters, is one of the world's most powerful broadcasting stations. It beams its messages of hate and

propaganda throughout the Western Hemisphere. Yet, we in the United States have learned that we have nothing to fear from the broadcasts beamed at us. We know, as we did 20 years ago, that we do not have to jam these broadcasts so that our own people will not hear them. But Barbara Collins, Illah Warner and Robert Williams might pause to consider three cold and sobering facts:

Iva Toguri d'Aquino - Tokyo Rose - was found guilty of treason, fined \$10,000, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the federal penitentiary for women at Alderson, West Virginia.

Mildred Elizabeth Gillars - Axis Sally - was found guilty of treason, fined \$10,000 and sentenced to serve 10 to 30 years in the federal penitentiary at Alderson, West Virginia.

William Joyce - Lord Haw-Haw - was found guilty of treason and on January 3, 1946 was hanged in Great Britain.

It may be argued that the activities of the three Axis propagandists took place while the United States was at war with the countries for whom they were employed and, in the technical legal sense, the argument is correct. With the events of recent months, however, this argument very nearly vanished. Ernesto "Che" Guevera has made clear the plain intentions of the Cuban government and his imported hucksters have heard his words. These people are trying to sell water from a poisoned well. The American people are not buying but they have a clear right to judge those who dispense it.

Sincerely,

William K. Lambie, Jr

Research Director

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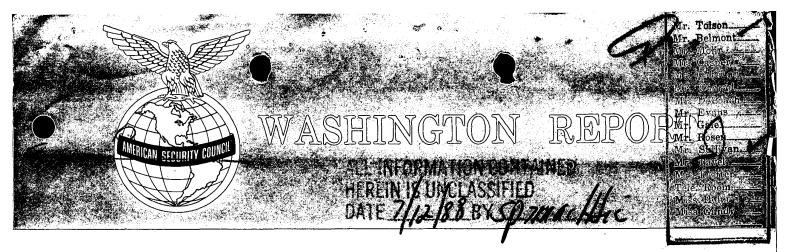
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Washington, May 6, 1963

MANNED AIR AND AEROSPACE CRAFT AND

U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

Throughout military history, no search has been more persistent than the search for the ultimate weapon, the impregnable position, the invulnerable force. Now in America in this decade of the 1960's, the search seems finally to have centered on the ballistic missile as the "invulnerable" answer to the complex problems of defense which beset us.

Underlying this missile strategy is a quantity theory of warfare. It assumes that \underline{X} numbers of missiles directed against \underline{Y} targets will equate with absolute deterrence. But now, and especially in the future, armaments competition is not solely quantitative. The United States might, for example, be able to convince the Soviet Union that we can and will maintain superiority in the production of missiles. We are unlikely, however, to convince Soviets that they will be unable to achieve scientific and technical breakthroughs which might give them overall military parity and perhaps even superiority at some period in the future.

Within the next decade, both the United States and the Soviet Union can be expected to devote strenuous efforts to countering or neutralizing threats posed by the ICBM and the IRBM. Should Soviet efforts prove successful even to a limited degree, the present and projected numerically superior missile capability of the United States may be largely neutralized. Conversely, the possession by either the United States or the Soviet Union of a manned, continuously powered, non-orbiting space craft would have a strategic impact quite without relation to quantity.

All of this is not to say that missiles are worthless. They may be most useful, but they are inherently inflexible and thus should be complemented and supplemented by the flexibility provided only by manned systems.

It is to say that we must avoid the Maginot-line-thinking which assumes that a future war (or its prevention) is based on a ballistic missile exchange. Despite the most

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Editor's Note: Dr. James D. Atkinson is Associate Professor at Georgetown University and a Research Associate in its Center for Strategic Studies. He is President of the American Military Institute and has written widely in the field of military affairs.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

careful mathematical measuring and weighing, warfare does not develop according to preconceived images.

The current debate over the RS-70 will alone have served a useful purpose if it causes us to rethink the entire question of manned air, aerospace, and space craft. During and beyond the next decade, there appear to be vast new possibilities for using manned systems in preventing general thermonuclear war and in controlling limited and unconventional warfare. VTOL's (Verticle Take-Off and Landing) convertiplanes, air cushion vehicles, very low level penetration aircraft, ultra-high altitude aircraft, aerospace and space craft -- all indicate the expansion of ideas, the development of tactics, and the utilization of technology in support of strategy that can be applied to present and to future modes of conflict facing us.

In the coming decade and, even more importantly, in the years beyond, manned systems will offer these significant advantages over missiles:

- l. Operational capabilities. Among these are an unpredictable flight pattern; a superior ability to carry out electronic counter measures and to operate foxing devices to foil enemy defenses; an enhanced versatility, notably standoff capability; propulsion systems based on nuclear fuel or, perhaps, on fuel cells; and an enhanced reliability factor as a result of the ability to improvise and to make repairs in flight.
- 2. Controlled launch. Manned air or aerospace craft can be launched in response to a low-grade equivocal warning and can later be recalled. This permits a significant safety cushion with reference to unverified warnings for which missiles cannot at all be launched, but which should require a controlled reaction on our part.
- 3. Show of force. Manned systems provide the show of force so often important in deterring a potential enemy military move. This role is automatically denied to missiles. The importance of the show of force in maintaining the general peace has often been demonstrated. The display of strength through the deployment of obvious military power has a psycho-political value which can scarcely be obtained from missiles buried deep in underground silos. The rapid response and controlled presence of a squadron of RS-70's, for example, would give significantly observable evidence of U.S. intentions to safeguard the peace in a threatened area.
- 4. Sustained information gathering. Missiles are incapable of reporting what has been accomplished by their strikes. Manned systems can do more than just report their own mission achievements; they also can supply continuous assessments of missile strikes, target damage, shifting of mobile targets, and the like. The side with such continuing information fights with clear vision, the other side fights blindfolded. Such sustained information gathering can best be performed -- and in most instances only be performed -- by manned air or aerospace craft.
- 5. The "Mix factor in deterrence. The variety of our possible choices of action adds immeasurably to an enemy's complications in preparing responses to our capabilities. The "mix" compounds the task of the enemy. This makes deterrence meaningful. There are many uncertainties and unknown factors in working out the

problems of offense v. defense, since the acid test is -- and only is -- actual war. Hence those things which complicate the enemy's task set up cautionary signals for him. Those things -- such as complete or even too great a reliance on missiles -- which simplify this problem, reduce his uncertainties and unknown factors. Such simplification may tempt the enemy to deliver a surprise attack. Above all, the "mix" is significant in the load factor which it places on a potential enemy's defense structure. The Soviets are not all powerful; there are many limitations on what they can do. Every time we force another defensive requirement on them, it limits their capability in the development of qualitative breakthroughs in offensive weapons.

While manned systems can be expected to take on increased importance in the next decade and beyond, there are three areas that seem worthy of special note. These are:

- 1. Low altitude penetration aircraft. Increasingly, it would seem that very fast and ultra-low-level aircraft will have high survivability in face of enemy defense capabilities. Advances now on the horizon in terrain avoidance equipment suggest that low altitude penetration aircraft will have very great utility in unconventional, limited, and general war situtations.
- 2. Carrier aircraft. Deployed aircraft-carrier-based forces appear to be less vulnerable to surprise attack, particularly to ballistic missiles. Carrier-based aircraft will in many cases be more efficient than land-based aircraft because of the geographic considerations involved. In fact, carrier aircraft may be the "door-opener" for land-based aircraft in an area in which it is desirable to assist forces friendly to the United States. Additionally, carrier-based aircraft can put up a maximum air effort immediately upon arrival in an area. This latter factor can be expected to have increased importance in the sub-limited challenges with which we will be confronted in the coming years. The contribution of carrier task forces to the "mix" is likewise important since there is much evidence to suggest that no small portion of the Soviet military effort is directed toward countering them.
- 3. Manned "low space" and space craft. The X-15 rocket research aircraft has flown at 314,750 feet. Manned aerospace or "low space" craft will be operational at altitudes well in excess of this figure in the next ten years. Such craft will possess obvious attack capabilities. Equally important will be the intelligence capabilities which will flow from the operation of manned low space craft.

In the 1960's and 1970's, the outer space environment offers intriguing new possibilities for the exercise of power by the United States in the interest of maintaining peace. Manned systems in space have the potential for controlling the communications utility and the military threat of attack from space. Thus, for example, the United States might well preclude a trouble-inciting nation from effective functioning on earth and from conducting operations in and from space.

The military exploitation of space will require large expenditures and much vision. Most of all it will require the abandonment of the naive belief that we can treat space as a peaceful arena while the Soviet Union actively pursues a course in which the scientific side of space is merely incidental to the military.

Summary

Whether one envisions manned systems operating at very low levels, at high altitudes, in low space, or well out in space, present and projected technological advances indicate that manned systems are not obsolescent. Rather they will assume new and higher roles in the make up of a credible strategic deterrent, and in winning and rendering harmless limited or unconventional wars.

The creative, competitive thrust of the American free enterprise system offers us significant advantages in the research and development of the material for advanced manned systems. The American heritage of drive-to-win offers equally great advantages in the area of human resources. These factors do not guarantee success. They do offer the potential -- if we have the will to develop and employ them -- for victory.

Our present policies with reference to research for and development of manned weapons systems will -- if continued -- jeopardize the future security of the nation to an irretrievable degree. Equally dangerous for the future is the temptation held out to the Soviets to play the game of strategic blackmail, or, worse, the temptation to gamble on a first strike against America.

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Guest Editor

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The ASC WASHINGTON REPORT is prepared twice month by he Washington Bureau of the American Security Council in cooperation with the C's central research staff. It reports on national and international delopments affecting the nation's security for the information of its over 3400 member attitutions. The Washington Bureau staff and central research staff carefully research each subject covered in a Washington Report. The facts in each issue are carefully checked with several experts on the particular subject. Any recommendations made in a Washington Report represent the thinking of the best available experts.

Many member institutions and cooperating organizations reprint the ASC Washington Report for their own employees or members. Some of these reprint it as their own Washington Report with their own masthead. Many newspapers also reprint from the Washington Report.

Member institutions may purchase additional subscriptions to the Washington Report for their employees, educators, clergymen and government officials for the cost of printing, mailing and first-class postage. Additional copies of this issue available for ten cents each including postage. One hundred copies or more available at five cents each plus shipping.

This report may be quoted in whole or in part if context is preserved, credit given and copy of quote furnished.

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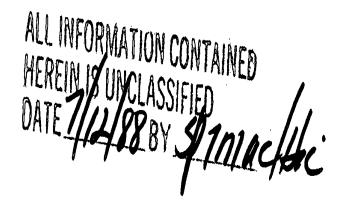
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100-405828

Mr. John M. Fisher, President
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I will help strengthen the ASC by inviting others to join.

Please send me	brochures and membership forms.
Name:	
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Mr. John M. Fisher, President American Security Council 123 North Wacker Drive Chicago 6, Illinois

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SEVEN LEAGUE STEP FORWARD

The American Library of Information will amalgamate with the American Security Council on February 1, 1963.

The 4500 square foot Los Angeles headquarters of the American Library of Information will become the ASC's Los Angeles office. All physical assets of the American Library of Information will be transferred to the American Security Council. Four members of the American Library of Information Board of Trustees will be elected to the ASC's Senior Advisory Board.

The American Library of Information was organized in 1918 by civic and business leaders in California. Since that time, it has been building extensive files on Communist and other totalitarian activities in this country. It has effectively served Western business and industry as a prime source of information on Communist activities.

The importance of the American Library of Information is best shown by the stature of the men who serve on its Board of Trustees. They are the following:

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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

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Mr. Lloyd L. Austin - Treasurer

Miss Margaret Ann Kerr - Secretary and General Manager

This amalgamation of two major business supported anti-Communist organizations is a dramatic seven league step toward more effective action. It is a step forward from the present fragmentation of anti-Communist activity.

This amalgamation also combines the two largest private files on Communism in this country. This greatly strengthens the ASC and its members in meeting the Communist threat. Knowledge of the enemy is a prerequisite to effective action. As it is said, "In knowledge there is strength."

GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY

The American Security Council has set up a Strategy Staff and a Cold War Victory Advisory Committee to assist and advise the National Strategy Committee in its series of studies on "Elements of Strategy for Cold War Victory".

The distinguished members of the Cold War Victory Advisory Committee are:

17

Spruille Braden

Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton

The Honorable Charles Edison

Henry Hazlitt

Dr. Anthony Kubek

Dr. Charles Malik

Rear Admiral Paulus P. Powell

Henry Salvatori

Major General Leigh Wade

Major General Charles A. Willoughby

Dr. W. A. Brandenburg

Admiral Charles M. Cooke

Benjamin Gitlow

The Honorable William F. Knowland

Marvin Liebman

Dr. John D. Millett

Dr. Harold R. Rice

Vice Admiral W. G. Schindler

Mrs. Alice Widener

Dr. A. M. Woodruff

The enclosed brochure lists the Cold War experts of the Strategy Staff.

Over one hundred universities and colleges are now cooperating in this series of studies. The wide range of cooperating organizations is indicated by the representative list in the brochure.

This unprecedented level of cooperation between opinion making groups in the development of national strategy recommendations is a major step toward Cold War Victory.

A draft of "Guidelines for Cold War Victory", the first in the series of studies, was reviewed by the ASC's National Strategy Committee and Strategy Staff during

a December 14-15, 1962 workshop in Washington, D.C. Suggestions made by member company executives, cooperating organizations, cooperating colleges and universities, and the Cold War Victory Advisory Committee were considered and discussed in detail.

"Guidelines for Cold War Victory" is now being redrafted. When this is completed, it will be distributed to the cooperating universities and colleges, cooperating organizations, and the Cold War Victory Advisory Committee for review and criticism. It will then be redrafted by the National Strategy Committee for publication.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

You can multiply your own effectiveness as a member of the ASC by bringing new members into the ASC. Your continuing support is the foundation of the ASC's growing strength. All the funds from new memberships can be devoted to more effective action.

The ASC has no salesmen. Its growth to date has been made possible by member companies and friends. Thus, its future growth and effectiveness depends upon you.

We have prepared the enclosed brochure and membership form for your use in inviting others to join with you in this vitally important effort. We'll be pleased to send you more brochures and membership forms to pass along to your friends and business colleagues. Just complete the enclosed slip and return it in the addressed return envelope.

John M. Fisher

John M. Fisher

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lemorandum

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Mr. DeLoach

5/24/63 DATE:

FROM

D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT:

KENNETH A 1119 CALEDONIA STREE BUTTE, MONTANA

Captioned individual wrote May 20th and enclosed a Xerox dated 5/1/63 circulated by KXLF Television, Butte, Montana, which contains a three 4 paragraph quotation attributed to the Director. Correspondent supports Freedom University of the Air" and states that reception for this series of programs was good in his area until it became time to buy station time at which point Mr. Edmond L. Peiss of KXLF Tyrefused on the ground that W. Cleon Skousen was undesirable. Mr. Peiss distributed the leaflet and was according to correspondent distributing literature of a known anti-anticommunist. Correspondent does not believe the Director's comments pertain to Skousen and desires clarification.

Bufiles indicate that correspondent wrote the Director 2/2/61 asking for reprint material and comments that "Masters of Deceit" is tremendous. stated "I am working with the John Birch Society."

700-425828-68X The three paragraphs quoting the Director are from a letter dated November 21, 1962, from the Director to Mr. J. Allen Jensen, Executive Vice President Idaho Radio Corporation, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Mr. Jensen wrote an informative, intelligent letter regarding efforts of Freedom University of the Air This series of programs is produced by American Forum, Inc., and contains speakers such as Skousen, former informant Julia Brown, Karl Prussion, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, et al. Jensen stated that he had reservations concerning individuals who make a living out of being anticommunists and who trade on their experiences with the FBI. He did not question the reliability of Bureau informants but stated that he did not feel that after they were exposed and no longer of use to the Bureau that they became "shining Americans," that he does not particularly trust former members of the Communist Party who have left the Party and are now professed anticommunists and he did not feel that all former Special Agents were necessarily qualified as experts on communism. He indicated he felt a real responsibility to the public as to what type of program hershould schedule and asked for any assistance regarding this series of programs or other pertinent background material.

XEROX

JUN 11 1963 The significant part of the Director's answer is quoted. It clearly points out that the Director is speaking generally and is not referring to any specific organization or to quote "Freedom University of the Air."

9 8 Morrell to DeLoach Memo RE: KENNETH A. WATTIER

Edmond L. Peiss cannot be identified in Bufiles and we have no derogatory information concerning KXLF TV.

"Freedom University of the Air" consists of 65 films of 26 minutes duration. While produced by the American Forum, Inc.,! they are sponsored by the American Security Council, an organization operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities. Many of its members are former Special Agents including Skousen. SAC Mason of the Cincinnati Office had occasion to see a private showing of a pilot film from this series being used in efforts to sell the program. His letter dated 1/23/63 indicated he had doubts as to whether or not the films were actually free from editorializing as the producer claims. He stated that he could not personally subscribe to some of the statements made by individuals and he took particular offense at the emphasis on Skousen's prior association with the FBI. SAC Mason pointed out that after leaving the FBI Skousen served as a Chief of Police at Salt Lake City and a member of the faculty of Brigham Young University and has engaged in other endeavors, none of which were mentioned in the film. His advertised former association with the Bureau is an obvious effort to trade on the Bureau's efforts.

OBSERVATION:

The three paragraphs quotation in the item enclosed by correspondent clearly states the Director's position. A specific organization is not criticized but a clear warning is given to carefully evaluate persons claiming to be experts on communism even though they have prior association with the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

in-absence

That attached/letter be forwarded to correspondent advising him that the Director is quoted accurately and that the quotation clearly indicates that he is not referring to any specific organization but presents his general views.

J. W

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May 20, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Having known of "Freedom University of the Air", and after meeting their Field Director, Mr. Stanley Sorenson, of Salt Lake City, I went all out to promote the program and obtain sponsors on our local TV station.

While such programs are needed nationwide, your records will prove how urgently the American point of view needs to be presented in Butte, Montana.

The reception was good until it came time to buy station time, at which point Mr. Edmond L. Peiss of KXLF TV steadfastly refused on the ground that the Faculty Director of the program, W. Cleon Skousen, was undesireable.

Mr. Peiss, apparently on his own initiative, then began distributing the literature of a known anti-anti-Communist, and a sheet (copy enclosed), to discredit 🕮 Skousen and make him appear to be at odds with the FBI. I do not believe that your quoted comments are directed at Skousen, as I can see no conflict with your philosophy and motives, and those of Skousen.

Please clarify this situation for me.

Sincerély. **REC- 57**

KXLF

May 1, 1963

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BUTTE, WONTANA

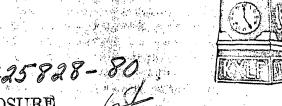
The following is a quotation from a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, in response to a query regarding Freedom University of the Air.

"The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and as such neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. This policay precludes my commenting concerning "Freedom University of the Air."

Speaking generally, however, I want to make it perfectly clear that former Special Agents of the FBI and individuals who furnished this Bureau information on a confidential basis are not necessarily experts on communism. Some of them have sought to capitalize on their former association with the FBI for the purpose of establishing themselves as such authorities. I am firmly convinced there are too many self-styled experts on communism, without valid credentials and without access whatsoever to classified, factual data, who are engaged in rumormongering and hurling false and wholly unsubstantiated allegations against people whose views differ from their own.

It is evident from your communication that you have considered this problem and I trust that any such program will receive careful analysis in order that you can determine whether or not the individuals involved are valid authorities on this topic and if the objectives of the program enlighten the public concerning the evils of communism without advocating the destruction of those freedoms inherent in our American heritage."

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100-425828-80 ENCLOSURE

May 24, 1963

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Mr. Kenneth A. Wattier 1119 Caledonia Street Butte, Montana

Dear Mr. Wattier:

Mr. Hoover received your letter dated May 20, 1963, with enclosure.

He asked me to tell you the leaflet you furnished quotes him accurately. As he clearly indicated, these are his general views and do not pertain to any specific group or individual.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy Secretary

1 - Butte - Enclosures (2)

ATTENTION SAC: The three paragraphs attributed to the Director are from a letter he wrote dated November 12, 1962, to Mr. J. Allen Jensen, Executive Vice President, Idaho Radio Corporation, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Bufiles indicate that wrote the Director in February, 1961, and advised he "supports the John Birch Society."

NOTE: See D. C. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach memorandum dated 5-24-63,

Belmont Mohr Callahan Conrad

DeLoach Evans Gale Rosen Sullivan

Trotter Tele, Room Holmes

"Kenneth A. Wattier, 1119 Caledonia Street, Butte, Montana

1 - Name Check Section 1 - Mr. Stefansson

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Juno 20, 1963

WINCIL OF 100 AMARE AND SURVIVE, INCORPORATED ANDRICAN SECURITY COUNTIL

MAILED JUN 3 4 1963 NAME CHECK

The following is in response to the telephonic reques on June 19, 1963, of George J. Genld, Director, Security Service of Secretary of Defense, who desired a file check on the above captioned organizations.

COURCEL OF 100

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI and our files do not disclose any information identifiable with enitalinagio cint

NOT RECORDED 191 JUN 26 1963

The FBI has not conducted an investigation of this organization.

According to a leaflet and an artial constant in the "Tampa Nows" of Tampa, Florida, on March 2, 1962, eastioned "'Avoke and Survive' Offers Success in Fight - Crimst Reds," William B. Haggerty is general chairman and the headquarters of the organization is listed as P.O. Don 2971, Tampa 1, Florida. According to the "Tampa News, Haggerty is the founder and president of the Tampa Cold Storage and Varehouse Comporation. In an interview with Mr. Enggerty the "Tampa News," reported that the organization's stated goal and offiliation was as follows:

"l. To give our citizens and the youth of this community a true understanding of the vicious nature and ultimate aims of international Commism. Our nation is gravely threatened by this contro. We as a people can fight it only if we understand it.

To revive interest and understanding in our basic ANOTICES COCCHERS, OUR BORITOGO, OUR GOVERNMENT OF LAYS
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of

the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files. (See note page 3)

ORIGINAL & 1 - George J. Gould, Director, Security Service,
Office of Secretary of Defense

Commeil of 100 Avalto and Survive, Incorporated American Security Council

and our economic system. In recent years there has been a shocking departure from these values; to combat world aggression and to support the freedom of man we must be certain that we know and whold those things which have made America the great country alle is today.

"3. To offer to citizens certain suggestions which they may accept and act upon in their own way in providing a patriotic rebirth in this nation, and in helping us to stand alert against the energy. Such suggestions include spiritual and moral rededication to the great Judeo-Christian ethic, activity in areas of the individual's own choice in community and government, and, above all, stressing a strong educational influence within our own hemes so that the coming generation gains a full appreciation of our heritage and our problems.

"Avoke and Survive" is not affiliated with any national organization. Also, we wish to go on public record as stating that it is non-political, non-sectarian, and makes no distinction between any race, creed or color."

(AITTICAL SECTION SUMMARY 10 A 0 C

The FDI has not conducted an investigation of this organization.

A self-description and stated objective by this organization is as follows: It is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on "subversive" activities for its members. The information developed is distributed for a fee to member companies and other organizations or individuals deemed to be qualified by the Council. The organization claims to utilize public source information only. They also publically have announced that there are several former Special Agents of the FMI within their organization. They also claim to sponsor Fidelifax, Incorporated, described as a nation wide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former FMI Agent.

"The Palladium Item," a Richmond, Indiana, nowspaper on January 15, 1961, in an article on this organization, described it as "an organization devoted to halting the spread Council of 100 Availe and Survive, Incorporated American Security Council

of commiss and extend the cause of freedom."

The "Worker," a communist newspaper, in an article on September 3, 1961, captioned, "Big Dusiness Blacklisters and Military Join Forces: Disclose War Plans Against Cuba," described the organization as follows: "The American Security Council, an industrial blacklist organization which has 2900 firms in its ranks and is located at 205 Vest Monroe Street, in Chicago (this is reportedly the headquarters of this organization), recently added international security to its main bysiness of fingering militant workers. It boasts of a file of more than a million names which is available to the member firms for employe screening."

(62-106364-A)

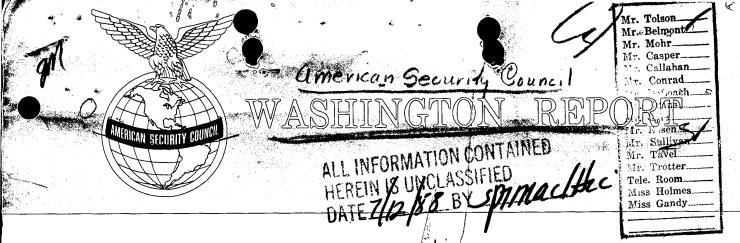
NOTE:

Mr. Gould telephonically requested file check on above organizations 6-19-63. On 6-20-63 he was telephonically contacted and furnished in substance orally above info. He explained that the reason for this check was the result of a Congressman; s inquiry as to why the Office of Civil Defense(OCD) had participated in a seminar or conference of some type in Tampa, Florida. Mr. Gould explained that if the OCD did not appear in this connection in the line of civil defense that they then, the OCD, had made a "terrible mistake." Mr. Gould was answering the Congressman; s inquiry and will undoubtedly utilize the above information pertaining to these organizations.

2-2-2 (Rev. 1-22-60) Federal Bureau of Investigation Records Branch 6-19 Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 Service Unit - Room 6524 Forward to File Review, Attention A territor 6 Supervisor Room Ext. Type of References Requested: Regular Request (Analytical Search) All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) Subversive References Only Buildup Subject Land on Ont Birthdate & Place ____ Address ____ Localities ___ Searcher Initials *251* Prod. __ FILE NUMBER SERIAL 100-435828 62-106364- A ZIOTKEY 6-25-61 - A GLOVKEY 9-3-61

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Washington, August 21, 1963

article In

WR 63-16

LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE MOSCOW TEST-BAN TREATY

More than half -- almost 2 out of 3 -- US senators are lawyers.

From this prosaic circumstance rises the possibility that the Test Ban Treaty will not be ratified by the Senate.

For the Moscow Treaty, viewed as a legal instrument, is a monstrosity. Even State Department sources have observed that some of its important language is "disturbingly imprecise." Such an expression, when used by high levels in State, in describing language approved by the Under Secretary of State, amounts practically to swear words. It's a wonder the NEW YORK TIMES published the expression -- as it did in a Special Washington Dispatch dated July 26. Even construed in that strong a sense, however, the use of the expression "disturbingly imprecise" to describe the legally fantastic provisions of the Moscow Treaty constitutes the understatement of the century.

The Moscow Treaty is shot through with loopholes, two-faced double-acting jokers, and triple-threat exit provisions. It is almost as great an insult to our national intelligence as it is a threat to our national security.

The United States is entering a legalistic trap. The danger is in the document. This legal instrument was drawn with superb skill in duplicity by the Soviet negotiators. The Soviet draftsmanship was accepted with incredible gullibility by the US representatives. As a result, the Soviet promises in the treaty are illusory. Senate ratification will therefore give to them valid US promises, which will bind us, in return for worthless Soviet promises, which will not bind them.

Editor's Note: The author of this ASC Washington Report, Rear Admiral Chester Ward, USN, (Ret.), BS, LLB, LLM, served as Judge Advocate General of the Navy from 1956 until he retired in 1960 to devote full time to the study of national strategy. His legal experience included ten years as Associate Professor of Law, at the George Washington University Law School, in Washington, D.C. He also served 12 years as senior legal editor of UNITED STATES LAW WEEK. He has served for the past five years as a member of the American-Bar-Association Committee on the Law of Space. He serves on the National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council. He is associate editor of this publication.

57 SEP 5/1963

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

To evaluate the Moscow Treaty as a legal monstrosity is not a matter of individual opinion, as to which reasonable persons might differ. Objective -- almost mechanical -- application of accepted professional legal standards will expose gross and dangerous legal defects. These legal defects could easily have been avoided before initialing by the US negotiators. They subject the United States to quite unnecessary and serious risks. They so unfairly advantage the Soviets that they can undermine the power balance necessary to preserve peace and freedom.

This report will present a summary and analysis of only the five most obviously dangerous legal defects in the treaty. (Many others will be obvious to any attorney.) Each will be established by the incontrovertible proof of direct quotation from the official wording of the treaty itself. Each one will unnecessarily prejudice the interests of the United States if the Senate ratifies this particular test-ban treaty.

This point reveals another reason -- in addition to their capability of making their own legal analysis of the treaty and its inherent defects -- why the fact that so many senators are lawyers, may bring about the surprise upset of the unprecedented "bandwagon" campaign for ratification. This second reason deserves consideration before examining the specifics of the legal defects in the treaty, because it will make clear why it is the constitutional duty of each senator -- and in the interest of all Americans -- to become familiar with the dangers unnecessarily thrust on the United States by this particular test-ban treaty.

Our Senators, and especially those who are lawyers, understand that the issue before them is not whether they are against risking nuclear incineration of 300,000,000 people, including Americans. They know the true issue is instead, whether this Moscow Test-Ban Treaty is really "an important first step" away from nuclear incineration -- or a long leap toward it.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat, of Washington, Chairman of the Military Applications Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy made a forceful statement of this thesis in an article published in the NEW YORK TIMES on August 3. He conceded that the Senate will "ratify a test-ban agreement that proves, after careful study..... to be in the national interest," but, he cautioned,

"Before reaching such a determination, the Senate, to fulfill its Constitutional obligations, must look at any agreement with the greatest care, to make sure that the possible gains are not overshadowed by the risks that are inevitably run." (Underscoring supplied.)

If that majority group of Senator-lawyers does indeed look at this agreement "with the greatest care," the resulting debate will be far more sensationally "historic" than President Kennedy ever intended. Senator Jackson's forthright declaration proves that the really knowledgeable Senators understand that their Constitutional duty is to

Ask not what this treaty "can" do as a "step toward" a "victory for mankind".

but to

Ask what this treaty will do toward the defeat of the United States.

Answers are found in each of the five major defects in the Moscow Treaty.

With the usual type of "joker", discovery thereof prior to the document's becoming binding, permits removing it at no cost to the injured party. With the new Soviet type, we are already trapped. If the Senate accepts the present language, the Soviets can administer a military defeat; if we try to change the clear meaning of the language, the Soviets can administer a vicious propaganda defeat. The trap is set in Article I:

- "1. Each of the parties to this treaty undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control:
 - "A. In the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space, or under water, including territorial waters or high seas; or"

* * * * *

"2. Each of the parties to this treaty undertakes furthermore to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in, the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, anywhere which would take place in any of the environments described,"... (Underscoring supplied.)

This is some of the language euphemistically described by the State Department as "disturbingly imprecise". The NEW YORK TIMES Special Washington Dispatch of July 26, reports this additional understatement from its sources in State:

"Article I, for instance, raised the question of whether the treaty, as written, did not actually outlaw the use of nuclear weapons in case of war." (Underscoring supplied).

The first legal defect of the Treaty is that by clear and unambiguous language, it does indeed "actually outlaw the use of nuclear weapons in time of war." This interpretation is shrewdly reinforced by declaration in the Preamble of the "principal aim" of the parties to "eliminate the incentive to the production and testing of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons," and to "put an end to the contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances."

On the Soviet's part, this language is in no way accidental or inadvertent. The test ban and the <u>ban on the use</u> of nuclear weapons were established as priority targets of the world Communist movement at a Party Congress in Moscow in 1955, when 65 national Communist Parties signed a manifesto on the subject. They have made constant efforts to get our signature on such an agreement. Now they have it. Al-

ways heretofore we had insisted that a ban against use expressly permit use "against aggression." They, of course, were never willing to allow such a deterrent to aggression.

Thus if the Senate ratifies the Moscow Treaty without a "reservation" or an "understanding" imposed to get us out of the military trap, and if we intend to comply with the clear terms of the Treaty, we will be in effect betraying our NATO allies, and turning over all of Europe and Asia to the Communists. The Soviets have 174 divisions to our 16; and theirs have four times as much as ours in modern conventional weapons. Ever since the US unilaterally disarmed at the end of World War II, only our massive nuclear first-strike capability has deterred the Soviets from over-running first Europe, and then the world.

When State Department officials got their first shocking glimpse of the Soviet ban on use joker, they initiated frenzied action to attempt to blunt the effect of the Soviet trick. The official text of the President's test-ban address to the nation had been distributed to the press, but the President had not yet delivered it over TV and radio. State therefore abandoned its original plan of issuing a "special United States statement of clarification". This would have revealed Soviet duplicity and US naivete to the entire country. Instead, they made a last minute change in the President's speech, to have him say that the Treaty "will not restrict their /nuclear weapons!/use in time of war."

This was not even a good try at digging us out of the legal trap. Such a unilateral statement might be admissible to explain an ambiguity in a treaty, but cannot be allowed to contradict a treaty's clear terms. Thus Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller recommended the only safe legal step to escape the ban against use. In a statement quoted by UPI on August 11, he called for attachment by the Senate of an "understanding" that the treaty does not prohibit the use of nuclear weapons to repel aggression.

The Senate is accustomed to imposing such "understandings" or "reservations" in about 18 per cent of the treaties submitted. In this case, however, if the Senate does what is needed, it will expose us to the most vicious world-wide propaganda campaign the Communists can devise. We will have proved, they could claim, that we intend to unleash a hydrogen holocaust on the world; that we insist on keeping "the peoples of the world" in terrible fear of nuclear destruction; that the capitalist war-mongers are revealed in their true colors -- and that the peace-loving Soviet Union was willing to make this great sacrifice of giving up use of their tremendously more powerful nuclear weapons, but not so the US.

The second legal defect in the Treaty is the extension of the use-ban "joker", by the language of paragraph 2, to bind the United States not to share with our allies the weapons our mutual enemy has in such abundance. An agreement not to assist our allies in making nuclear tests would have been a reasonable supplement to our own agreement not to test in prohibited environments. Repetition of the joker phrase, however, carries the obligation much further than tests, and prohibits us from "in any way participating in" the carrying out of "any other nuclear explosion, anywhere." Furnishing weapons to be exploded would clearly come within that prohibition.

To a future US Administration, it might become clear that the national self-preservation of the United States depends upon sharing with our allies. Multiplication of the targets a surprise attack must hit to save the Soviet Union from retaliatory devastation, may be recognized as an essential element of deterring a surprise attack. Now, of course, we refuse to share with our friends, even on a basis which would make us, and them, and the peace of the world more secure. But now this is a matter of policy only. Senate ratification, without a "reservation" or an appended "understanding", will put us in a strait-jacket of treaty obligation. On the other hand, if we try to exit the trap, we will be vulnerable to Soviet propaganda that we demand to sow world-wide the seeds of nuclear terror and destruction, and are plotting against Soviet measures to preserve the peace.

The third legal defect is also included in Article I. This is not another case of the US representatives approving language squarely contrary to US intent. This language is merely ambiguous, but still below any reasonable standard of professional competence. The NEW YORK TIMES article quoted above reports its Washington source appraisal of this defect:

"Article I also contains another passage that contradicts United States policy and a United Nations resolution on the limits of national jurisdiction over the atmosphere and space. The world organization stated unanimously in 1961 that space was free for exploration and not subject to national appropriation.

"The test ban treaty, however, could be read as implying that the atmosphere and regions beyond its limits, including space, are places under the jurisdiction or control of nations."

This may not appear now to be an important point, but if the United States continues present policy of refusing to compete with Russia in developing capabilities for the military use of space (see the highly authoritative article in READER'S DIGEST for August, 1963, entitled "We're Running the Wrong Race With Russia!") it may become the only legal peg the Soviets require for both de jure and de facto control of space. They may shoot down our defensive early-warning satellites and block our other essential space activities. Freedom of space may soon be more important to US survival than was ever our great tradition of freedom of the seas. Because we are an open society, we need space reconnaissance to help offset the military advantages of their closed society. Because we are a have-not nation as to land mass, we need the vast depth of space to offset their 9,000,000 square miles over our 3,700,000.

The overriding legal questions of life-or-death importance to the United States are those raised by a single assertion in President Kennedy's address to the nation on the Moscow Test-Ban Treaty:

"For this is not a unilateral moratorium, but a specific and solemn legal obligation."

Does this treaty really obligate the Soviet Union to do anything? Or to refrain from doing anything? If so, to what does it solemnly obligate Russia? And for how long? If Russia is obligated, are there any provisions to determine whether she is meeting her obligations? If it should be proved that she has violated her obligations, are there any enforcement provisions to secure compliance? Are there any penalty provisions to deter cheating in advance -- or to punish it if it is detected and proved?

All of these questions strike at the heart of the two most serious legal defects in the Moscow Treaty.

The fourth and fifth legal defects are, therefore, 4th, that there are no inspection provisions, no control provisions, no penalty provisions, no enforcement provisions; and, 5th, the Soviet-demanded "escape clause" provides great advantages for the Soviets, rewards rather than retards their most probable type of test-ban betrayal, and puts the US at the greatest possible disadvantage.

The least that this nation and its Senate should demand of the Moscow Test-Ban Treaty is more adequate safeguards against betrayal by the Soviets than existed under the first nuclear test moratorium. Trusting Khrushchev's thrice-repeated promises in that arrangement, resulted in a disaster so shocking that its magnitude is still not understood by the American people.

By his first ban-breaking series of tests, Khrushchev advanced his technology sufficiently to multiply the explosive power of his strategic weapons stockpile by 500 per cent. He secured the addition of enough nuclear explosive power to destroy the United States, all of our allies, and should he desire, Red China, at the same time. It gave him the capability of building operational missiles up to one hundred times more powerful than the US most modern and numerous missiles, POLARIS and MINUTEMAN. By making and betraying the first test-ban, Khrushchev not only stole our long existing two-to-one superiority in the technology of strategic nuclear warheads -- he more than reversed it.

There are other cogent reasons why the senator-lawyers should reject or ratify the Moscow Treaty, depending on their findings as to whether its safeguards are at least superior to those of the first moritorium.

President Kennedy himself has expressed this conviction with logic that can not be challenged. If other nations, he said, in 1962,

"thought we could permit a repetition of last summer's deception surely they would lose faith in our will and wisdom as well as our weaponry." (Underscoring supplied.) (NEWSWEEK, March 12, 1962)

What happens when the Soviets form a low opinion of our "will and wisdom", is demonstrated by their attempt to render us vulnerable to a surprise attack spearheaded by no-warning missiles from Cuba.

It does not take a legally-trained senator to determine by reading the text of the treaty that it provides absolutely no safeguards of any kind whatsoever. This determination immediately raises three other questions: Are any safeguards required to protect US security? What type of safeguard is most vital? and Can the US take action <u>outside</u> of the treaty, which will make up for the fact that there are no safeguards in the Treaty?

President Kennedy himself has given by far the most convincing answers to these questions. True, his most recent statements have contradicted these answers -- but legally trained senators should have little difficulty in deciding which are the more reliable of the conflicting statements. Knowledgeable senators, like Senator Jackson, who was quoted above, have already observed that "A test-ban must not be merchandised like cosmetics . . . Government officials are not salesmen but stewards." Here are the key statements made by Mr. Kennedy before the "hard sell" began.

In November, 1961, President Kennedy denounced the Soviets prolonged preparations to betray the test ban while going through the motions of "negotiations" with us. He declared that "if they fooled us once, it is their fault, and if they fool us twice, it is our fault."

In January of 1962, he stressed specifically the danger of Soviet betrayal of a second test-ban by secret preparations for surprise atmospheric tests. He declared that any future agreement would have to contain

methods of inspection and control which could protect us against a repetition of prolonged secret preparations for a sudden series of major tests."

On March 14, 1962, at his press conference, the President again stated that "We are going to make proposals in regard to inspection of preparations."

Yet the Moscow Treaty has absolutely no such inspection or control provisions as the President himself declared are necessary to protect US security against Soviet "surprise" abrogation.

The likelihood of such a betrayal is now enhanced by the Moscow Treaty "escape clause". As Khrushchev himself repeatedly declared under the 1958 moratorium, the side which violated that moratorium would "cover itself with shame" and "be condemned by the peoples of the world." The 3-month notice clause -- which broke all US treaty-precedents and our tradition of the binding effect of treaties -- now provides an "honorable" way to betray us with a surprise abrogation.

Even the US Disarmament Agency has admitted that 18 months might be required to prepare a comprehensive series of tests, so 3 months is obviously too little notice for security. Also, under Article 49-0 of the Soviet Constitution, the Soviet Government is authorized to abrogate any treaty, instantly and without cause.

To cover these facts, I to attempt to explain away the failute of the Treaty to include the safeguards which President Kennedy had declared to be required, a parade of Administration witnesses is claiming that the US will now maintain a "readiness to test."

Secretary of Defense McNamara's testimony on August 13, as reported by the Associated Press on that date, is typical:

"Surprise abrogation does not pose a serious threat to our national security . . . we have the determination to maintain a readiness to test in every environment." (Underscoring supplied.)

McNamara and most of these witnesses also pontificate that the Soviets could make no substantial gains by one series of pre-planned tests. This, of course, is just what the test-ban proponents said last time, up to the point when the Soviets in a single series of tests improved their yield-to-weight ratio by a factor of 5 or more, reversed the former US lead, and began to build massive supremacy into their strategic warheads.

The President has given "steward" rather than "salesman" type answers to both of these contentions. NEWSWEEK under date of March 12, 1962, included this significant statement in the President's explanation of the US "reluctant" determination to resume atmospheric testing:

"Finally, said Mr. Kennedy, the US had no assurance that the Soviet Union would not set off another test series at will, providing the USSR 'with a nuclear attack and defense capability so powerful as to encourage aggression."

There has not been any scientific development to change the situation since that assertion by the President. Nor does anything in this Treaty preclude the Soviet Union from setting off another test series "at will". They could invoke their constitutional power of instant abrogation, or even give the three months notice for an "honorable" exit under their new "escape clause".

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WASHINGTON REPORT

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Washington, December 16, 1963

WR 63-24

THE WORLD OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON

The assassination of President Kennedy has accomplished, however briefly, a degree of national unity rarely seen in American political life. All men of decency felt a sense of shock and tragedy, whatever their opinion of Mr. Kennedy's policies. All good Americans will wish our new president well in the great tasks which now confront him. Inevitably, foreign policy and national security - the manifold problems associated with the titanic and unremitting struggle against international communism - assume paramount importance. The stark truth remains: if we lose the cold war, our domestic differences will have neither meaning nor expression.

There will be time enough in the future to resume the "great debate" over the grand strategy of our cold war policy. This debate must and should be resumed because the question of how best to preserve and extend freedom in the nuclear age is the central issue for every American, whether he realizes it or not.

For now it is well to pause in this moment of time and survey some of the major elements in the world situation as they appear in the aftermath of President Kennedy's death. Unfortunately, it is a continuing picture of turmoil and danger either produced or exploited by our enemies in their relentless efforts to destroy or-submerge every value which we Americans holder dear.

1. The Soviet Union

The Soviets reacted very nervously to the assassination. The ostentatious show of sympathy and the dispatching of Mikoyan to Washington indicated Moscow's initial fear that the United States might toughen its attitude. "Peaceful coexistence" and "relaxation of tension" (ROT) continue to be the major Soviet lines for the present. The handling of the Barghoorn affair illustrates this point. Professor Barghoorn was arrested, in the usual Soviet fashion, as a hostage for Soviet spy I. A. Ivanov, "Armtorg" employee arrested by

the United States on October 29, 1963. The Soviets were genuinely astonished at the intensity of the US reaction and soon concluded that they had made a mistake. Our ambassador was then informed that Barghoorn was released on the "personal intervention" of Khrushchev, though we were also warned that we should not make an issue of the case. They also implied that they still expect us to release Ivanov in due time.

The real meaning of "peaceful coexistence" to the Soviets, however, is to be found in their actions and not their words.

In Berlin the autobahn incidents reveal the continuing Soviet efforts to erode our position there. The Soviet reply to our protests re-emphasized their claim to control the passage of allied persons and goods through Soviet checkpoints. All of this is regarded as tactical maneuvering aimed at drawing us into a formal discussion of the Berlin access question. The President's assassination has probably brought a temporary halt to this tactic.

In the Congo, the direct involvement of the Soviets in Congo plotting was revealed by the documents seized from two Soviet diplomats. The documents showed that the Soviet Embassy in Leopoldville was providing money and advice to Christophe Gbenye, a Lumumbist who operates with a group of followers in Brazzaville, capital of the former French Congo. The money was to buy 500 Congolese soldiers for an attempt to overthrow Premier Adoula. Adoula ordered the entire Soviet mission out of the country. (Meanwhile, the general Congo chaos worsens. Moise Tshombe remains in exile in Spain with the Congolese Government divided on whether to permit his return.)

In Cuba, the Soviets maintain a deep commitment despite some evidence of cool relations with Castro (such as his snubbing of the Revolution Anniversary Party at the Soviet Embassy November 7). There have been some Soviet personnel withdrawals in the past nine months, although more recently there have been as many Soviets coming in as going out. Most important, in terms of the future, Soviet arms shipments to Cuba continue. The Russians are training Cuban military forces and gradually turning over to them the control of surface-to-air and cruise type coast defense missiles. (Persistent reports of large numbers of Chinese troops in Cuba are not confirmed.)

In Laos, the Russians gave no satisfaction to "neutralist" premier Souvanna Phouma, who recently journeyed to Moscow to appeal for Soviet influence to halt the deterioration of his coalition government. The Russians blandly assert their continued "support" for the coalition, which is merely a hollow fraud used by the Pathot Lao as a legal shield for their "creeping takeover" of the country. Russia is apparently quite content to see matters continue as they are.

At home, Soviet military policy reveals at least one of the reasons for the nuclear test ban and the detente pushed by Soviet diplomacy. Despite the failure to establish strategic missiles in Cuba, the Soviets evidently decided against a major quantitative build-up at home of their present weapons systems, in favor of concentration on futuristic weapons. Currently, there are probably fewer than 150 ICBM launchers and as yet no true Polaris type submerged-firing missile submarines. Despite some hardening, most of the ICBM pads are still in above-ground "soft" locations. The first antiballastic missile (the one displayed at the November parade in Moscow) is deployed in considerable numbers around Leningrad, but it is questionable that it could defend even that single city against a multiple warhead attack. This is probably a first generation missile which will be followed by other, more sophisticated models. Over-all there can be no question of current U.S. military superiority. The Samos reconnaissance satellite takes most of the guess work out of estimates of current-Soviet-strategic-striking-power.

Most ominous for the future, however, is the methodical way in which the Soviets continue to perfect their military technology while refusing all meaningful disarmament proposals. A third generation, larger yield ICBM is in production. A Polaris type missile may soon be fitted on their submarines. Large numbers of surface-firing, cruise-type missile submarines are being built to attack shipping. Some of the "Cosmos" series of earth satellites may have a military mission. The "Polyet" maneuverable satellite launched in October (see WR 63-22) is a long step forward in the development of a militarily useful space platform. In addition, the Soviets are working intensively in the areas of bacteriological and chemical warfare. These are ghastly weapons suitable for a wide range of purposes. They may some day overshadow even the nuclear weapon in political-military importance.

Neither Soviet military literature nor current policy provide grounds for the optimistic view of some that Soviet planners have abandoned, once and for all, the hope for an eventual military solution to the cold war.

2. Southeast Asia

This is the area where the "cold war" is currently the hottest. The coup which overthrew and murdered President Diem and his brother Nhu on November 1, has so far brought no improvement in the situation in South Vietnam. On the contrary, Viet Cong attacks have become bolder, more widespread, and considerably more successful.

The political background for the coup was created by the Communist Viet Cong. As they began to lose gound in the countryside, they spread terrorism in the towns, infiltrated the Buddhist pagodas and used them as safe storage depots for weapons and propaganda. Special agents went into the villages to persuade monks to come to Saigon and commit suicide. Frequently the monks were told that Diem had destroyed all pagodas in Saigon. One such effort mis-

fired when a monk was inadvertently led past a Saigon pagoda while his Communist "guides" were conducting him to a spot where the U.N. investigating commission would be present, in order that his suicide might be most effective. The monk "saw the light," and managed to escape to the police.

Now the "strong man" who is emerging within the military junta governing South Vietnam is Maj. General Ton That Dinh, Minister of Security and Commander of the Vietnamese 3rd Army Corps in control of Saigon. Dinh was previously a strong supporter of President Diem and supported the operations against the pagodas in August. At that time, he held a press conference to display the Communist weapons seized in the pagodas. Anti-Diem Western correspondents would not print the story.

Dinh is anti-Communist, but also ambitious and obviously opportunistic. If he takes power, the political situation could go either way. To prevent wholesale Communist infiltration and influence within the Government, authoritarian rule is necessary. Yet this was the "crime" of Diem.

At the moment, the situation is highly uncertain. The political parties are attaching conditions to their support of the Government. Pressures to remove all military commanders associated with Diem are weakening the military effort against the Viet Cong. Over this hangs the constant agitation for a negotiated settlement which would unify the country under a "neutral" regime a la Laos. (Sihanouk of Cambodia, Phouma of Laos, the French, influential U.S. commentators and politicians, and of course, the Communists all favor this "solution.") It is a toss up as to whether the country will be held.

The events in South Vietnam have their inevitable reaction outside its borders. After the coup, Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk was quick to calculate the danger to himself in a similar heavy dependence on U.S. aid and influence. Though the move was unpopular with many Cambodians and may be at least partially reversed, Sihanouk demanded the termination of U.S. financial and military aid. Communist China quickly offered her own brand of assistance. Regardless of whether Cambodia swings into the Communist orbit, the country will likely become even more open to Communist guerrillas infiltrating south through Laos and eventually down to the Mekong delta area of South Vietnam.

Farther south, the <u>Malaysia/Indonesia</u> "confrontation" is coming rapidly to a boil; here, too, the Communists are involved. By supporting Indonesian efforts to wrest the Borneo areas from the Malaysian Federation, the local Communists, and behind them Russia and China, all hope to increase their influence.

The long Indonesian frontier with Sarawak and Sabah (N. Borneo) creates a classic situation for guerrilla warfare. Indonesian regulars are training for such operations, and junior officers already are leading raiding parties across the borders. The principal internal threat within the Borneo territories of Malaysia comes from the Clandestine Communist Organization

(CCO) drawn from the Chinese element in Sarawak. There are about 1,000 hard core members, under over-all Indonesian direction.

Sukarno wants no settlement except on his terms. The British are apparently resolved to support Malaysia militarily and expect two years of guerrilla warfare. This estimate is probably low; the Indonesian dictator's appetite is fully aroused; only decisive U.S. action can stop him.

3. Latin America

Castro also reacted nervously to the news from Dallas, as well he might, since Cuba continues to pursue an active policy of military and political intervention in Latin America. On November 24 Che Guevara stressed in a speech that Latin American ferment is reaching a climax and that people there "are going to conquer power in whatever manner necessary, destroying whatever force that opposes them."

The most flagrant example of concrete Cuban support for these inflammatory words is found, of course, in Venezuela, where armed Communist terrorists have sought to spread chaos. Here Cuba is known to supply the guerrillas by air drop at night and by shipping arms to British Guinea from whence they are smuggled overland into Venezuela. Submarines (which could only be Russian) and small-craft-are-suspected of landing supplies directly on the beaches. The long coast line and weak Venezuelan surveillance capabilities permit these efforts to succeed.

But on November 1, a cache of Cuban arms was discovered on a beach, which permitted Venezuela to go before the Organization of American States with proof of Cuban intervention. In taking this action, President Betancourt declared that "what is needed is joint, definitive action to terminate that dangerous (Cuban) bridge." At the minimum, Venezuela has called for an air/sea blockade to halt the flow of arms. The O.A.S. and the United States now have a concrete plea for action before them, in legal accord with the Rio Treaty of Collective Defense. It will be interesting to see what will actually be done.

<u>In Brazil</u>, meanwhile, the danger is far more political than military, and it is approaching the acute stage, after constant and quiet deterioration. (See WR 63-4).

While inflation proceeds unchecked and economic chaos mounts, the country has split openly between left and right. This cleavage extends through the armed forces, and either a pro or anti-Government coup could be imminent. Politically, left-leaning President Goulart and his even more leftist brotherin-law Brizola are lined up against strongly anti-Communist Carlos Lacerda, a Presidential candidate for 1965. On October 4, there was an unsuccessful effort by army paratroopers to kidnap Lacerda. The effort was made with at least the knowledge of War Minister Gen. Jair Ribiero. Jair Ribiero was furious at the failure and ordered the transfer of division officers who re-

fused to take part in the plot. Brizola wishes the Government to assume an "aggressive anti-imperialist" line and to oust the present cabinet in favor of left-wing nationalists.

Rumors of all sorts are sweeping Brazil. The key to the situation is more than ever the control of major military commands. Hence, the crucial jockeying for position. It is very late in the day for a successful right wing coup against Goulart/Brizola, but it may still come. Much more likely is a left wing military take-over followed by a dictatorship which will open the portals wide to Communism.

Only in <u>British Guinea</u> is the situation looking up. The British have had the good sense to postpone independence for the country until after elections and to institute a proportional representation voting system. Under this system, Marxist Cheddi Jagan will find it difficult to retain his present heavy majority in the legislature. Jagan, of course, is furious at this turn of events and has vowed to "fight imperialism as Castro has done." There is bound to be trouble, but if the British stand firm this country could still be saved.

These are only some of the highlights of the dangerous world in which we live. It is complex and by no means all dark for the cause of freedom. The overriding point to keep in mind, however, is the absolutely unchanging goal of Communist world domination. The "true believer" in Communism may well be perplexed because of the differing interpretation of Marxism-Leninism presented by Soviet and Chinese ideologists. But "imperialism" (that's us) remains the same villain to both and true "peace" as defined by both brands of Communist will come to pass only when imperialism is no more.

FRANK J. JOHNSON

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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

100-425528-63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Januaty 15, 1964

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

JAN 161964

The FBI has not conducted an investigation of this organization.

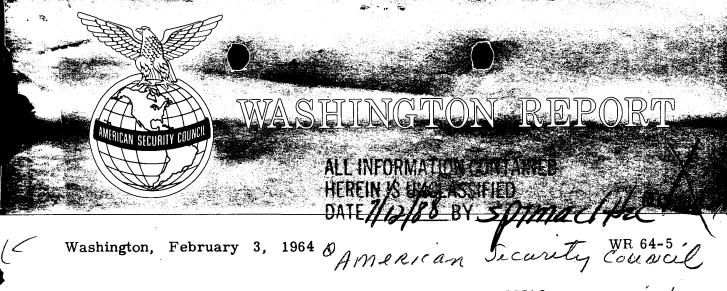
A self-description and stated objective by this organization is as follows: It is an organization financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on "subversive" activities for its members. The information developed is distributed for a fee to member companies and other organizations or individuals deemed to be qualified by the Council. The organization claims to utilize public source information only. They also publicly have announced that there are several former Special Agents of the FBI within their organization. They also claim to sponsor Fidelifax, Incorporated, described as a nationwide personnel investigating erganization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former FBI Agent.

"The Palladium Item," a Richmond, Indiana, newspaper on January 15, 1961, in an article on this organization, described it as "an organization devoted to halting the spread of communism and extend the cause of freedom."

The "Worker," a communist newspaper, in an article on September 3, 1961, captioned, "Big Business Blacklisters" and Military Join Forces: Disclose War Plans Against Cuba described the organization as follows: "The American Security Council, an industrial blacklist organization which has 2900 firms in its ranks and is located at 205 West Monroe Street, in Chicago (this is reportedly the headquarters of this organization), recently added 'international security' to its ain business of fingering militant workers. It boasts of a file of more than a million names which is available to the member firms for employee screening." (100-425828-81)

Original & 1 - STATE (Jessop SY) Request Received - January 13, 1964

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TOWARDS "CONVERGENCE" WITH RUSSIA?

the

Americans, who believe that the Communist determination to "bury" capitalism can only be defeated by an equal United States determination to "bury" communism, may find it difficult to understand why American policy towards the Soviet Union has become so much more conciliatory in the past several months. Have fundamental, long range Soviet objectives changed since the Cuban missile crisis? No American official yet claims that they have. And, yet, the late President Kennedy's speech at American University on June 10, 1963 (See WR 63-14) seemed to represent a historic Administration decision that the best way out of the "containment" dead-end does not lie in counterattack or greater pressure on the Soviet Union, but contrariwise, in reduction or elimination of those pressures which we have been exerting. Since that time, United States actions, including President Johnson's disarmament message of January 21, 1964, have conformed closely to this philosophy.

An important document has come to light which appears to provide much of the rationale for our current policy towards the Soviet Union. It is called Common Action For the Control of Conflict: An Approach to the Problem of International Tensions and Arms Control. It was produced in the spring of 1963 under the auspices of the Institute For Defense Analyses - a private research organization. It bears the name of Vincent P. Rock, who has a background of White House staff work.

Only 300 copies of this study were produced and circulated under the code name Phoenix I". A copy was given to each member of the United States negotiating team which went to Moscow last July to negotiate the Test Ban Treaty. It has been closely read in the highest echelons of government. There is every reason to believe that its basic reasoning and major conclusions have been accepted as guidelines for our relations with Russia.

At the heart of this paper, lies the concept that the only possible solution to the Soviet-American conflict lies in a converging coexistence of the two societies. This means, essentially, a "convergence of values and purposes."

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The establishment of world peace, the author suggests, might be to be the head by "creating a substantial cross-national diffusion of interest and ultimate of the suggests of

VATIONAL PAND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

of power, which would enhance restraint and contribute to a growth of a sense of community." Towards this end, the increasing industrialization and affluence of the USSR can offer great hope for "growing similarities of values," but only if the United States reduces its pressures on the Soviets and "places highest priority on positive common action for common purposes."

The alternative to overwhelming reliance on "deterrent forces and world-wide defensive conflict to keep communism at bay" is "first, to devise and invest in areas of common action in order that, as the 'enemy' grows stronger, the common interest will prevail over parochial . . . purposes; and, second, to seek by a variety of approaches to restrain and limit the means and occasions of violent conflict."

All of this adds up to the "Strategy of Interdependence." It is defined this way:

"Interdependence, as a strategy, emphasizes the need to work simultaneously and on a broad front on the two main obstacles to the control of conflict. On the one hand, there must be an intensive and steadily widening exploration and experimentation with the whole array of measures which may restrain or reduce the role of force. On the other hand, there must be an even more substantial commitment of resources and talent to the development of enterprises of understanding and action which will provide common experience for citizens of the two sides."

The author maintains that containment and deterrence have failed to provide for American security in the sense that nuclear war remains a possibility. While deterrence is still necessary, he admits, "the insufficiency of containment stems from its overwhelming reliance on force . . . Yet the use of nuclear force may mean the end of civilization . . . The danger in reliance on force might be worth the risk if it opened the way to world unity but it does not . . . Force may be a temporary substitute for unity but in the nuclear age it is a particularly dangerous and possibly fatal one . . . No objective reason can be found for the excessive U.S. reliance on force in its relations with the Soviet Union."

"Today," he goes on, "American security may be imagined as resting on a three-legged stool. It is perched precariously because one leg is a mere stub. One good leg represents deterrence of Communist aggression, the other stands for the development of Free World strength and cohesion. The stub symbolizes the frustrated aim of understanding or entente with the Soviet Union."

"What is to be done? Deterrent forces are dangerous but unavoidable. Competition is dangerous but necessary and perhaps even desirable. Equally vital is the nurturing of those activities which provide a third leg for the stool. A Balance of Peace' must mitigate the Balance of Terror' if restraint is to be sustained and the risks of catastrophe lessened."

In order to improve the "environment" for the control of conflict, which means, among other things, overcoming the "pretentions of Communist ideology" and the seficiency of consent in the exercise of Soviet power", the author suggests that the United States should seek to attain these operational objectives:

"1. shift the Soviet goal of 'catching up' with the United States, in terms of levels of production, to a goal of matching Western patterns of use of resources."

- "2. To shift the priorities of resource use away from military expenditures and toward consumption."
- "3. To stabilize the military environment to increase the probability that time will be available for constructive action."
- "4. To create cross-national enterprises to explore nature for man's purposes and to lay the foundations for Great Power solidarity."
- "5. To open channels for trade and the spread of technology in order to better satisfy the needs and desires of both peoples and to contribute to their enjoyment of life."
- "6. To improve the means of communication and understanding to provide the foundation for a politics of consent."
- "7. Gradually to replace policies of force by a politics of consent conducted in an environment of intricate interdependence."
- "8. On a pragmatic, 'step-by-step' basis to define and elaborate the instruments and goals of an inclusive, pluralistic world community."

In order to achieve these objectives the author recommends a series of 22 specific measures. In the important area of military posture he would have the United States reduce its expenditures in order to take the "pressure" off and encourage the Soviets to shift more of their own production from military hardware to consumer goods; mutual invulnerability of strategic weapons systems is advocated; and the United States is urged to "continue to search for step-by-step disengagement measures which increase the stability of the military environment without unduly upsetting the political balance."

The United States and Russia, he says, should exercise mutual restraint on allies and neutrals so as to avoid their own involvement in unimportant conflicts; we should develop a code for the conduct of unavoidable "semi-violent" politics in backward nations, including strengthening of the already tacit agreements not to use nuclear weapons or interdict supply lines; we should engage in all forms of scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation including joint space and earth exploration ventures; we should assist the Soviets in the development of their agriculture, reduce our restrictions on trade, and facilitate trade by means of credits and long term loans; we should enter into joint assistance programs with the Soviets in the underdeveloped areas.

This is a brief and incomplete summary of a 141 page document, but it should be sufficient to allow the reader to judge to what extent it may have played a part in such moves as the call on the American people to reassess their attitude toward the cold war, the proposal to the Soviets for a joint exploration of outer space, and President Johnson's insistence, just before Christmas, that he be allowed to sell wheat to the Soviets on credit.

In theory much of this ay sound very plausible, but reone should misunderstand the assumptions which it is based, the natural of the gamble which it represents, or the conditions which are necessary for success.

The basic assumption is that by helping the Soviet Union to overcome its economic difficulties and by seeking areas of common action with it, we can gradually bring about the fundamental alteration of Soviet purpose which containment alone has failed to do. There is the supposition, in short, that the Soviet rulers can be persuaded or otherwise induced by these measures to abandon their drive for world unity under communism.

The gamble lies in the fact that if this does not occur the enemy will be all the more able to war against us in the future.

Even more serious, perhaps, to those who cherish the American way of life is the stipulated condition necessary for the success of the gamble: the "convergence of values and purposes" between ourselves and Russia. In this view, world peace and "unity" require some kind of final merger of the two systems.

"Convergence" is by no means a new idea. Nearly every policy-maker who regards the idea of victory over Communism as nonsense has some such idea as this in his mind as a final "solution" to the cold war. But if this is now to become the official philosophy of American foreign policy we should remember that it is still a long ways from that of Khrushchev. Our maximum goal may be convergence; his solution remains the total victory of Communism. As he put it in a speech to Soviet textile workers as recently as January 18, 1964:

"We ourselves are struggling to build communism in our country. But this does not mean that we are building communism in the confined limits of the Soviet frontiers... We are beating paths toward the new, showing the road to the whole world. Communism is being built not only within the borders of the Soviet Union; we are also doing all we can to see that communism triumphs over all the earth."

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REG-117 / 0.0 = 42 -5 3 8 8 6 b7c February 24, 1964

Lompoc, California

Dear

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/88 BYSPINACHE

Your letter of February 17, 1964, has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Further, this Bureau does not issue clearances or nonclearances of any type. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

With regard to Mr. W. Cleon Skousen, he entered on duty with the FBI as a clerk on October 24, 1935, in which capacity he served until June 17, 1940, when he became a Special Agent. He voluntarily resigned the latter position on October 5, 1951. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

6. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover Director

FEB 2 4 1964

COMM-FBI

Belmont Mohr __ Casper

Callahan Conrad...

DeLoach

Sulliva Tavel

Trotter

Enclosures (4)

____Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

MAILED 5

4/1/61 FBI LEB Intro

4/17/62 Internal Security Statement

Faith In Freedom

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See Note next page

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Freedom University of the Air has come to our attention in the past. They have been broadcasting tapes on communism with introductions given by Skousen.

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17 Feb. 64

Lompoc, Calif.

b6 b7C

To: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

Attn: Information Dept.

Dear Sir:

I have been listening to the Freedom University of the Air Program on TV Chanel 3 (Sundays) and being I work for the Govt., Navy, I want to be sure if it's alright. I wrote for a copy of Dr. Sidney DeLove's Program #57 and it mentioned that a Mr. W.Cleon knousen was Faculty Director and that he had been connected with the FBI, this I would like to check on and why he left? So many times a person can innocently get connected with the wrong kind of outfit, am I not right? Any advise you can give me would be appreciated.

D.C.

Yours trulv.

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100-425858-1

FEB 26 1964

CORRESPONDE

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June 19, 1964

Mr. Martin/Himmel
President
Jeffrey Martin, Inc.
1020 Commerce Avenue
Union, New Jersey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7 88 BY SPINACHEC

Dear Mr. Himmel:

Your letter of June 15th has been received.

While I would like to be of service to you, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Further, this Bureau does not issue clearances or nonclearances of any type. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons. It is hoped you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the American Security Council.

JUN 15 15 2.

Sincerely yours,

L Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent wrote on 6/8/64 concerning the Christian
Anti-Communism Crusade and outgoing 6/12/64 furnished him Bureau
reprint material. The American Security Council is an organization
financed and operated by private industry as a national research and information center on subversive activities for its members. Information developed is made available for a fee to member companies and other organizations or individuals deemed to be qualified by ASC. The president and vice president are former SAs of the Bureau. The ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Inc., a nationwide personnel investigating organization with offices in 32 cities, each of which is allegedly headed by a former Bureau Agent. (100-425828)

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1020 Commerce Avenue, Union, N. J.

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DATE 7/12/88 BY 507mac/Hic

June 15, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Department of Justice Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been approached by the American Security Council for membership and other forms of assistance.

Before making any commitment to this organization I would like to know if you are familiar with it and if you have any information that would help me in determining whether it is a worthwhile organization or whether it is subversive in any way.

Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

Martin Himmel

President

MH:kel

Rehar 119/64

REC- 120 100-425 (26-87)

9 JUN 22 1964

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CORRESPONDENCE

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